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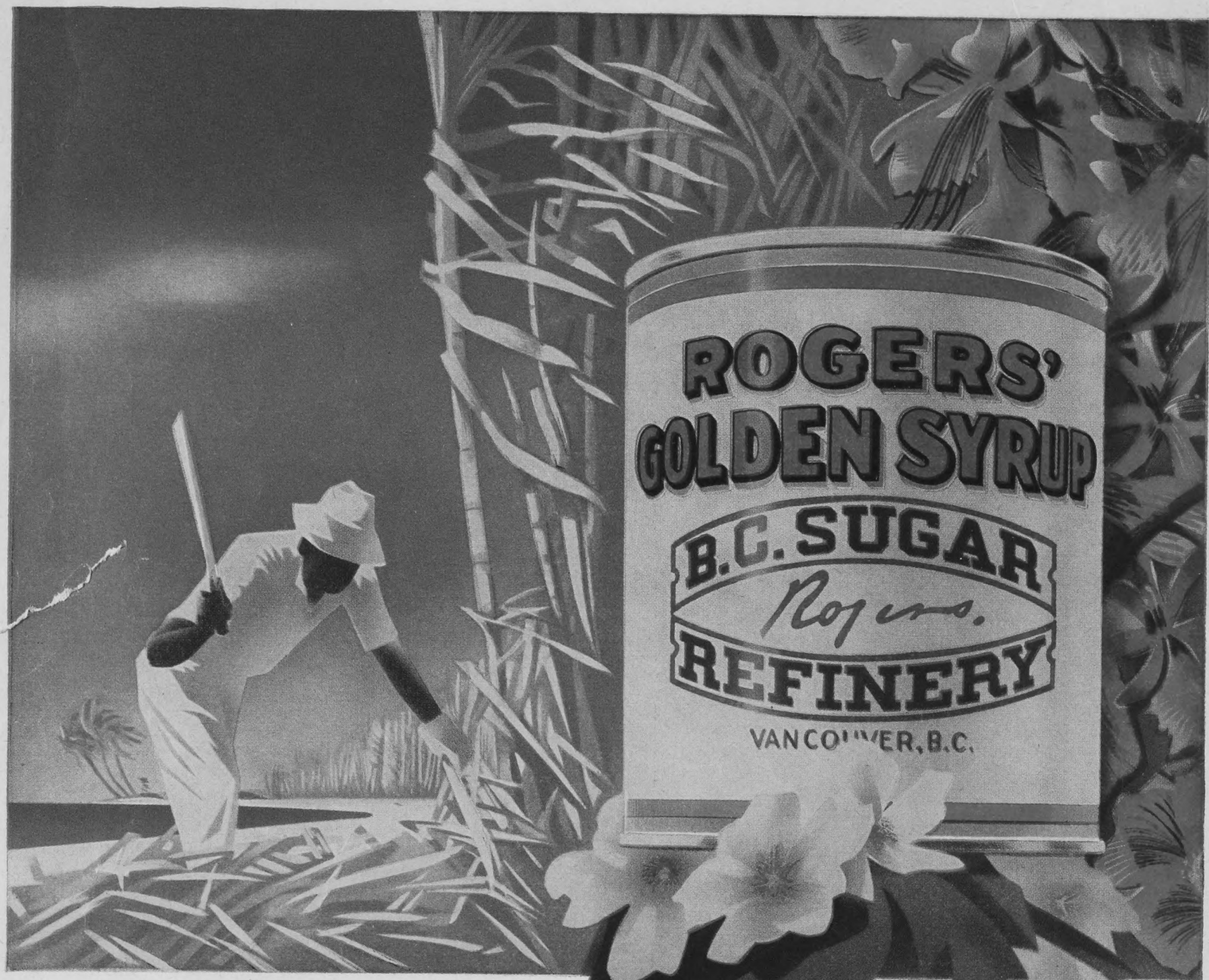
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JANUARY, 1955

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Only ROGERS' has it !



*The pure cane  
Golden Syrup  
flavor !*





Photo by Don Smith

## THE *Country* GUIDE

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JANUARY, 1955

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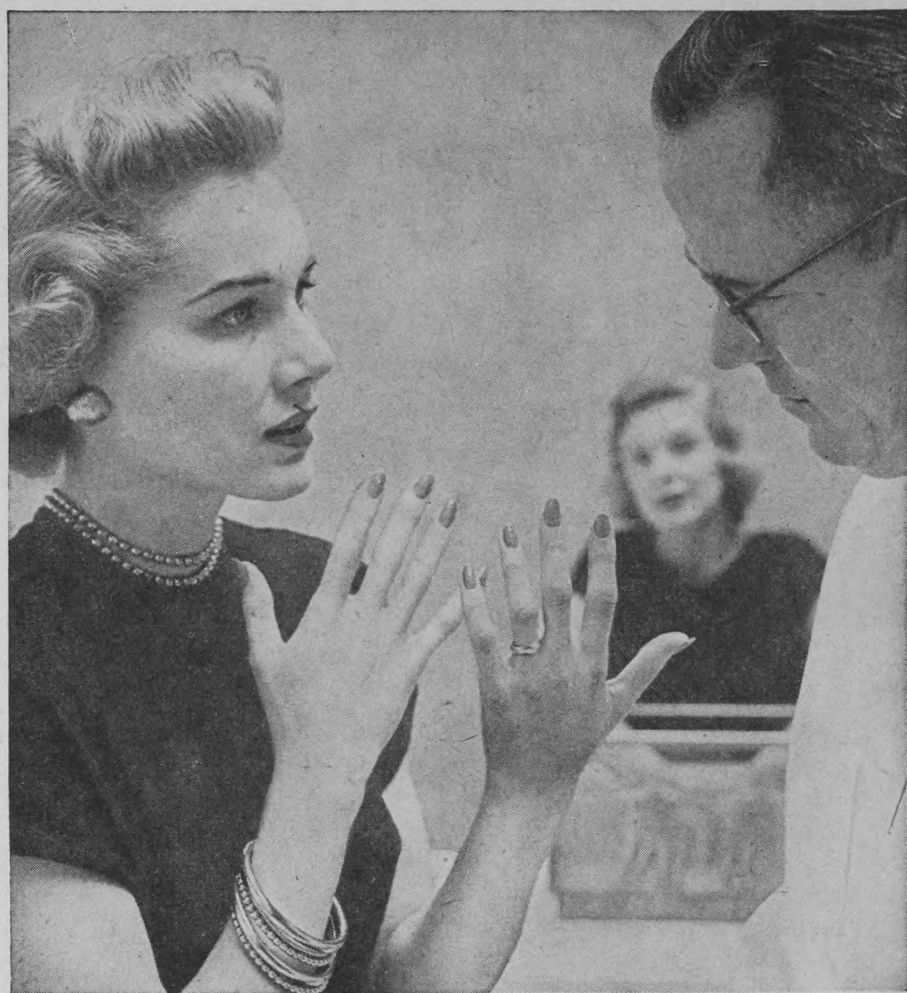
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## Proof: "Detergent Hands" can be stopped!

Research laboratory proves Jergens Lotion more effective  
than any other lotion tested for stopping detergent damage.\*



447 women proved that even with detergents, hands can be soft and pretty! They soaked both hands in detergents three times a day. After soakings, Jergens was applied to right hands. Left hands were untreated.



In 3 or 4 days, left hands were roughened and reddened . . . just the way you'd expect. All the Jergens Lotion hands stayed soft, smooth and white. No other lotion tested gave these fine results!



Steadily improved for 50 years, Jergens never lets wind or weather disgrace your hands, either. It's easy to use and never sticky or greasy. Takes just a few minutes each day.



Buy a bottle of Jergens today. You'll find it's thicker and creamier, with a delightful new fragrance. You can use the world's favorite hand care freely—it costs only 15¢ to \$1.15. (Made in Canada)

## Jergens Lotion positively stops "Detergent Hands"

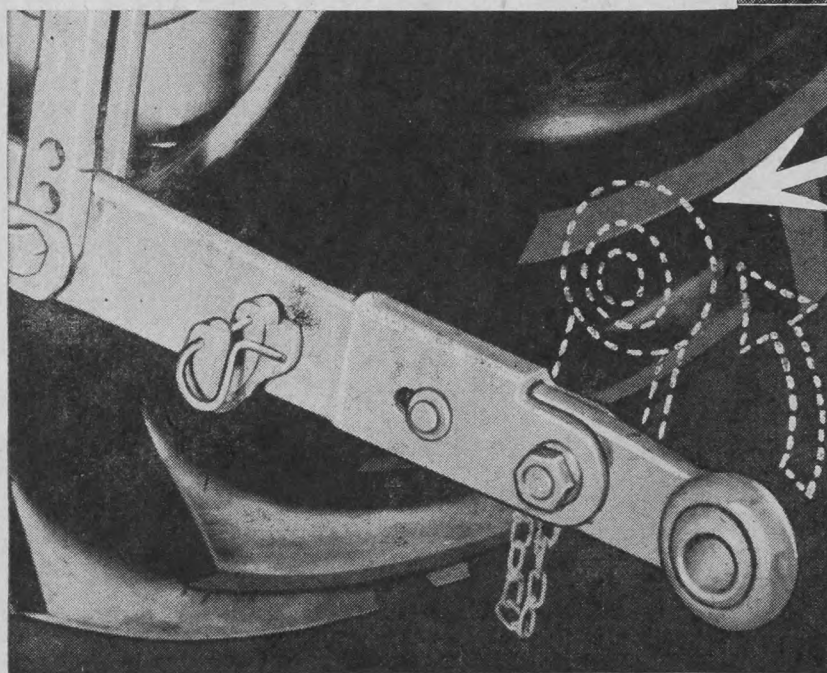
\*From the report of a leading U. S. Research laboratory



# NEW!

## Massey-Harris "Hitch-All"

with  
*wrist action!*



### NO MORE TUGGING AND LIFTING WITH "Hitch-All"

1. Back tractor up to implement.
2. Rotate link ends upward and forward to meet implement.
3. Pin and snap quickly into place.
4. Attach upper link.
5. You're ready to go *seconds* after you started.

### ONLY MASSEY-HARRIS GIVES YOU A 3-POINT HITCH WITH A 4-PLOW TRACTOR!

Good news for everyone with a large acreage farm! This year for the first time you get either the powerful four-plow Massey-Harris 44 Special, or the famous Massey-Harris 33, with a three-point hitch!

And here's even better news. In addition to the familiar advantages of the three-point hitch, you get Massey-Harris "Hitch-All" with *wrist action*. Now you can put an end to tugging and hauling to get implements into position.

Wrist action makes the attachment of implements so much easier because it frees the lower link ends. Just back up the tractor to the implement. If you're out of line, all you do is release a simple latch and the link ends can be raised to match the position of the implement!

A big improvement? You bet! "Hitch-All" is so versatile that it works with any implement designed for conventional three-point hitching. Whether you're pulling machines designed for a three-point hitch, drawbar-type machines, or equipment with mounted cylinders, you needn't remove either drawbar or "Hitch-All". Each works without interfering with the other.

And remember, only "Hitch-All" offers you wrist action. See your Massey-Harris dealer about it soon.

# Massey-Harris-Ferguson

Toronto, Canada

LIMITED

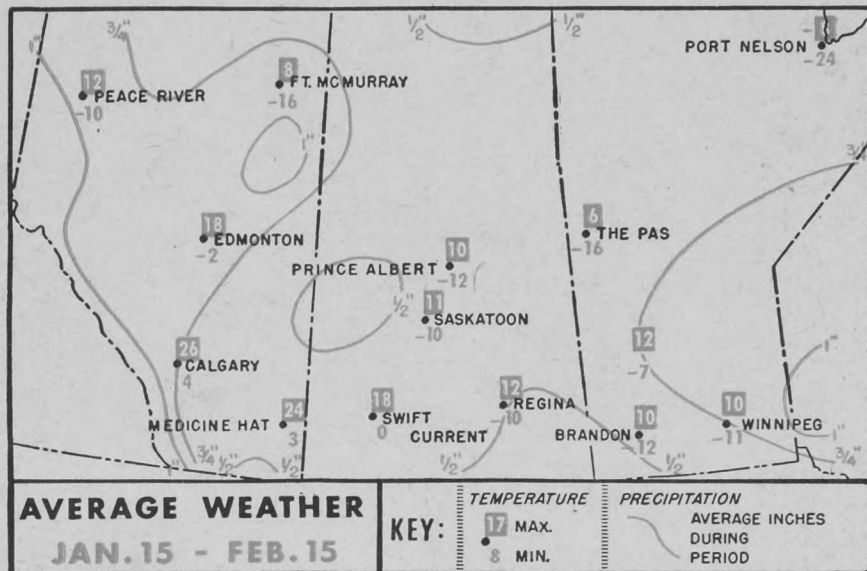


# Prairie Weather

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Staff  
for

THE *Country*  
GUIDE

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)



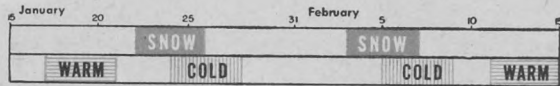
## Alberta

Colder than usual weather is in prospect for Alberta residents during the next thirty days. Low temperatures are expected to occur quite frequently, with the lowest readings during the late January and early February cold spells. Minimum temperatures are likely to be about 20 to 30 degrees below zero at these times. The most favorable weather will prevail at the beginning and end of the forecast interval.

Moderate to heavy snowfall amounts will occur during the indicated storm periods, and the mid-January to mid-February totals will show excesses over the normal. Little natural forage will be accessible to livestock and requirements for supplemental feeds will be quite heavy.

Last year, Alberta experienced very cold weather in late January and very warm weather in February. Precipitation totals were quite variable over the province.

PRECIPITATION  
**30 DAYS**  
ahead  
TEMPERATURE



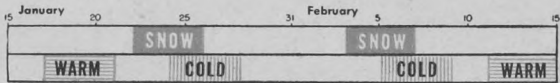
## Saskatchewan

The general trend of temperatures will range from below normal during the last half of January to slightly above normal in the first two weeks of February. Coldest weather will be observed around January 24-28 when a major cold outbreak will develop. Minimum temperatures are expected to be about 20 degrees or more below zero at this time. Additional cold conditions will accompany the early February storm period and sub-zero readings again will occur.

In the southern portion of the province, precipitation amounts will exceed the usual totals, primarily as a result of moderate to heavy snowfalls during the stormy and unsettled weather intervals. The more northerly locations should expect about normal precipitation totals for the next 30 days.

Very cold weather was recorded last year in late January. This was followed by unusually warm conditions in February. Precipitation was normal or above throughout most of Saskatchewan.

PRECIPITATION  
**30 DAYS**  
ahead  
TEMPERATURE



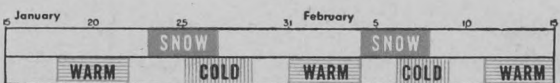
## Manitoba

Manitoba temperatures during January 15 to February 15 interval will average slightly warmer than is usual. Although two important cold spells are expected, the intervening warm conditions should prove to be the more dominant weather feature. All told, there should be fair opportunity for out-of-doors activity, but nothing comparable to February of last year.

Precipitation amounts will be less than normal, particularly in the northern and eastern sections of the province. In the southwestern portion, however, snowfall totals are likely to be recorded at about normal levels.

Cold and wet weather was experienced during the latter half of January last year. February's weather featured very warm and relatively dry conditions.

PRECIPITATION  
**30 DAYS**  
ahead  
TEMPERATURE

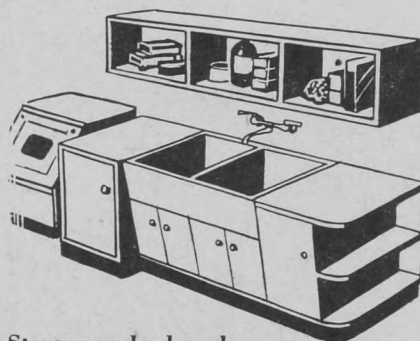


## New Ideas in Fir Plywood

Easily constructed built-ins provide valuable extra storage space.

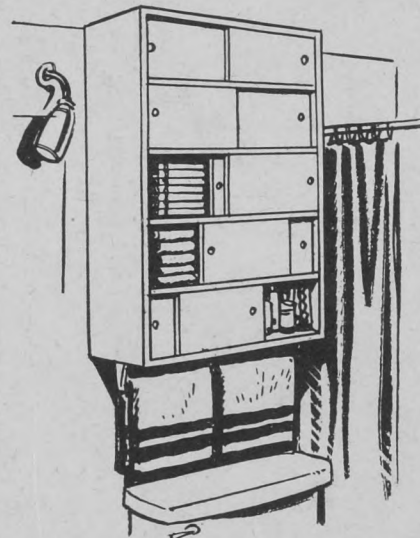
No improvement adds more dollar value to your home than extra storage space. With fir plywood, it is easy to make good-looking storage built-ins of all kinds—large or small.

For example, in the utility room you can face-in laundry tubs with waterproof-glue fir plywood—make them look neat and, at the same time, obtain extra storage underneath. Fir plywood marked PMBC EXTERIOR has waterproof-glue and will not delaminate.



Storage under laundry tubs modernizes old units.

The handy "odds and ends" cabinet shown here doesn't require any difficult preliminary framing. It can be



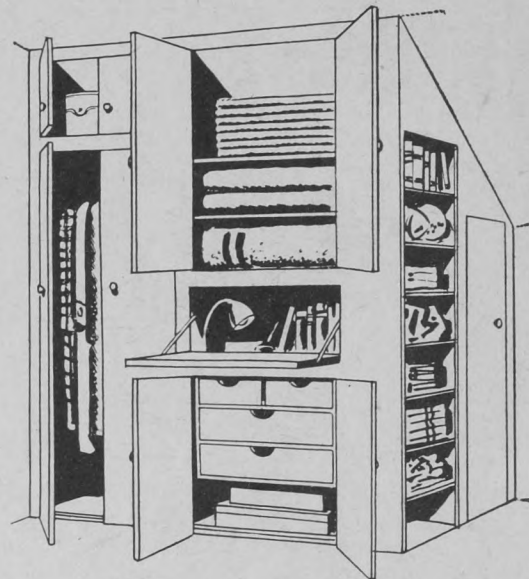
Useful "odds and ends" cabinet.

hung on the bathroom wall or used in the kitchen or utility room.

The sketch below shows how you can readily utilize waste space beneath the sloping roofs of your attic for under-eave storage by making a built-in of fir plywood.

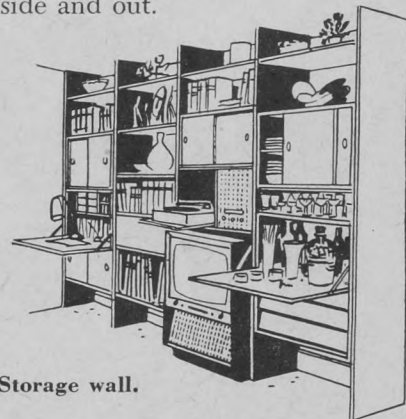
This unit provides a reach-in closet, cabinets and drawers and rear chamber for bulk storage.

Here's a home improvement you can make without interfering with the daily work routine in your home.



Under-eave storage puts waste space to good use.

In the living room, you can build a storage wall that is also a "feature" wall, with a place for everything from books to bric-a-brac. Or you can partition any large room with a storage wall providing cupboards on each side. Fir plywood is the economy plywood for all work inside and out.



Storage wall.

The large, light panels of fir plywood are easy to handle, saw, and nail—they do not chip, split or puncture. And these smooth, sanded panels can be finished with conventional wall and woodwork paints, or with glazes, stains and wipe-down finishes that preserve the natural beauty of the wood and highlight the grain pattern.



Fir plywood storage wall is also partition.

By studying the basic ideas given here, you can design your own built-ins. But first, talk over your plans with your lumber dealer; he will gladly estimate just how much plywood you'll need, and give many helpful suggestions. Ask for his easy-to-follow plans of fir plywood projects, or if he is out of stock write:

**PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.



# The exciting new idea behind the *motoramic* Chevrolet

**Like most good ideas, this one is pretty simple.  
Chevrolet is the first low-priced car to do all these things...**

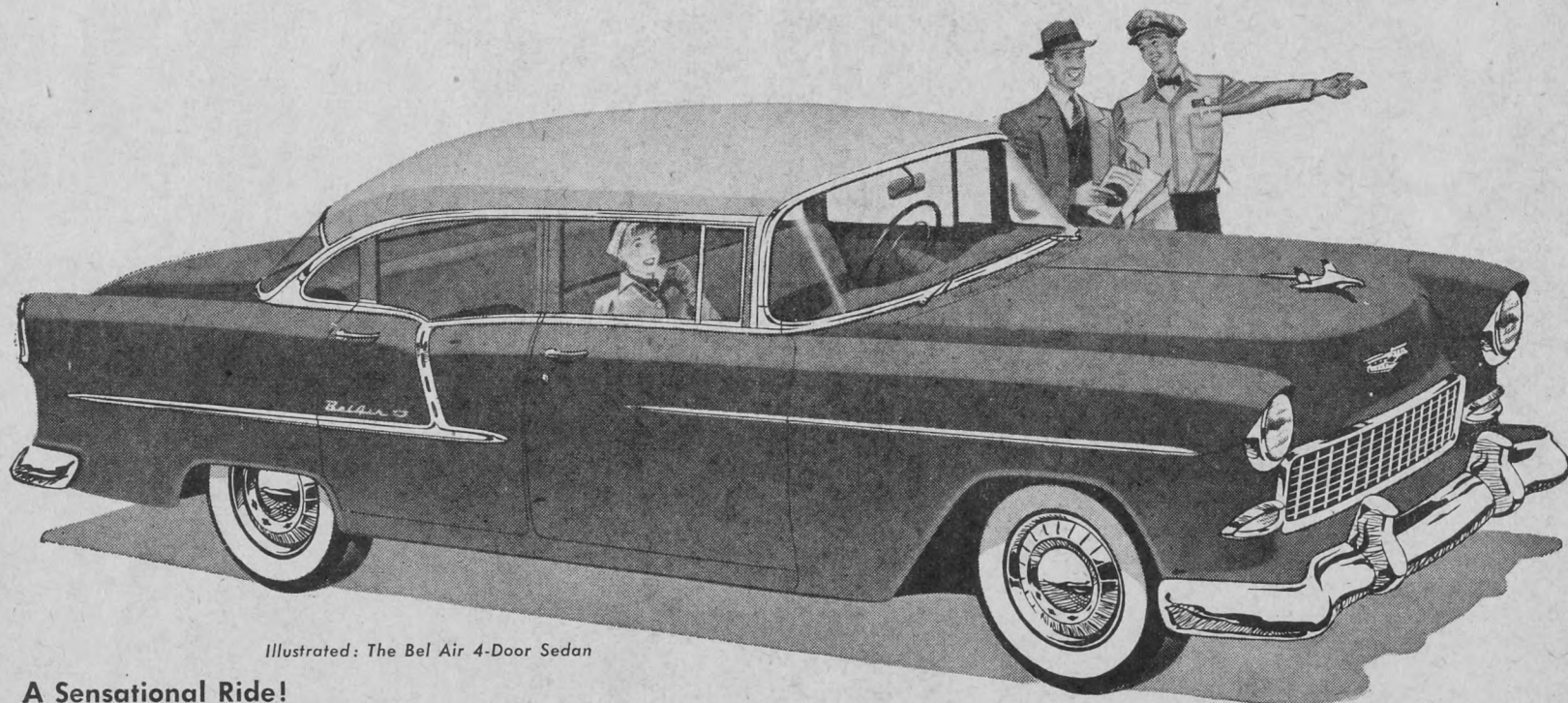
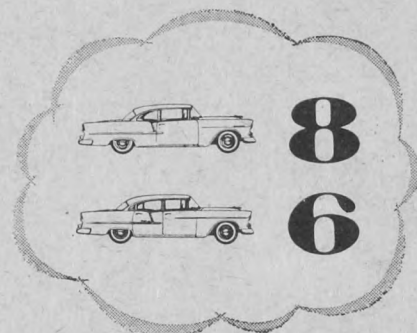
## Real Show-car styling!

You see the new idea because motoramic Chevrolet is as new as a French fashion designer's bombshell... soft swiftness from its sleek rear fenders to its wide-eyed Sweep-Sight windshield. And the mood doesn't change when you slip inside... there, exciting fabrics and trims harmonize with the whole car.



## Power Beyond Compare!

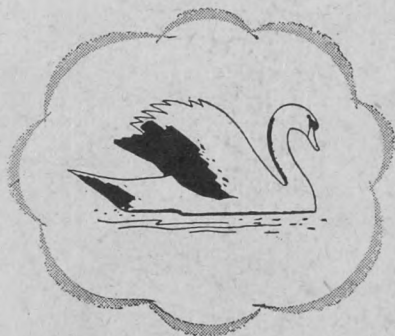
You feel the new idea quickly! There's power quick as a panther's paw in the "Turbo-Fire V8" (162 h.p.) and two new "Blue-Flame" 6's. And you have a transmission choice of economical Overdrive, improved, automatic Powerglide (optional at extra cost) or standard shift.



Illustrated: The Bel Air 4-Door Sedan

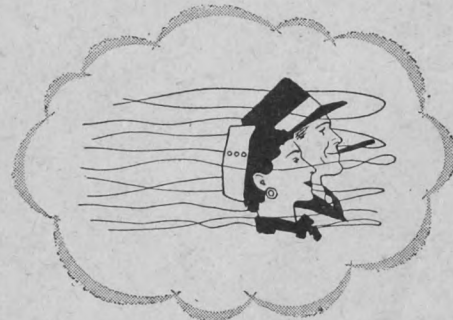
## A Sensational Ride!

You live the new idea instantly! You "roll with the punch" of the road with Chevrolet's new Glide-Ride front suspension. Outrigger rear springs give new balance in turns... turns made so effortless by new Ball-Race steering. New Anti-Dive braking control checks that nosing down in front during sudden stops.



## Every Luxury Option

And if you want to enjoy the new idea in the convenience of power assists (optional at extra cost) you can have anything offered by even high-priced cars. Only Chevrolet offers complete luxury driving on a modest budget.



*motoramic*



## Won't You Try It?

Here, we can only tell you how successfully the Motoramic Chevrolet expresses the new idea behind it. But the car itself can quickly show you! Come in for a demonstration drive, won't you, first chance you get?

*more than a new car...a new **Concept** of low-cost motoring*



# Looking Ahead Through 1955

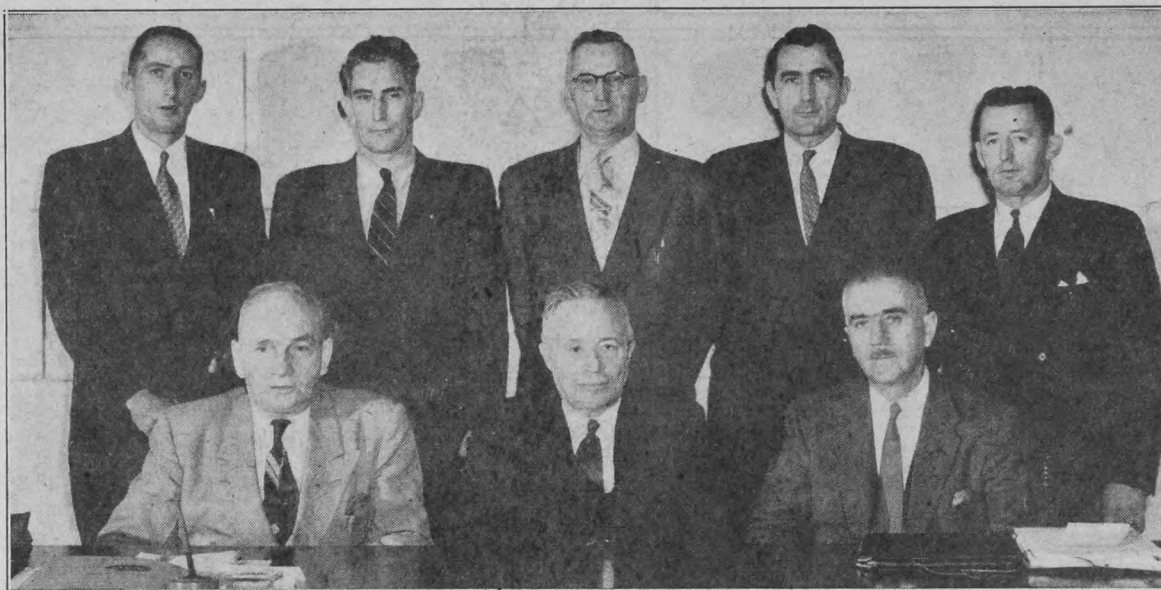
THE sixteenth annual Federal-Provincial Conference, held in Ottawa, December 6 and 7, was quite a different affair from those of the two previous years. The Federal Minister, Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, was ready, as usual, with an explanation. His contention that the conferences are always livelier, and therefore better when the delegates from several provinces come to them alarmed by one or more problems that are more or less general throughout the country, certainly carries with it a large measure of justification. Nevertheless, the cost-price squeeze which agriculture is now experiencing so sharply, is by no means a development of the last 12 months: rather, the complaint has been heard for the last five or six years. (See page 36 for general economic outlook.)

The Conference, the minister said later, was primarily useful as a means of bringing about an exchange of views between all parts of the country, and as a means whereby each province or region could bring its peculiar problems to the attention of other provinces and the federal government. The result should be a better and more understanding approach to agricultural problems throughout Canada.

Whether the minister possesses an uncanny ability to sense in advance what the delegates will emphasize, or whether he merely recognizes when he has been hit in his price supports, is perhaps immaterial. At any rate he keyed the discussions by special references to butter and eggs.

BUTTER has been the traditional stabilizer of the dairy industry. It is a product in which Canada is normally just about self-sufficient. At one time, when the Canadian population was much smaller and the British market much more receptive, milk in Canada used to flow between the cheese and the butter branches of the industry, which acted jointly as stabilizers. In recent years the fluid milk market has become much more important, and may require 150 million pounds more this year than last. Ice cream consumption has risen very greatly; and powdered and evaporated milks have played a very useful part in helping to find export outlets for milk, while our cheese exports have declined to a dribble. Butter still uses over 40 per cent of the milk supply, and the make in 1954 was estimated to be about 314 million pounds.

The result of all this has been that since 1948 the price of butter has been continuously supported. The present support at 58 cents per pound, basis eastern centers, and 50 cents per pound, basis



Ministers of Agriculture present: (front, left to right): Hon. C. C. Baker, P.E.I.; Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Canada; Hon. I. C. Nolle, Sask. Back (left to right): Hon. R. D. Robertson, Man.; Hon. W. K. Kiernan, B.C.; Hon. L. C. Halmrast, Alta.; Hon. C. H. Chisholm, N.S.; Hon. C. B. Sherwood, N.B. Missing from picture: Hon. F. S. Thomas, Ontario.

## The sixteenth annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference takes a look at farm prospects

by H. S. FRY

Vancouver, runs until April 30, this year. Stocks held by the government last May were higher than usual, and next May they might, according to the minister, be high enough to suggest a real surplus of 20 million pounds.

The Dairy Farmers of Canada made strong representations to the Conference against any easing of supports for the dairy industry, and it was notable that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and nearly all of the provincial ministers who spoke, supported this presentation. In this connection, it is worth noting that the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, when commenting on the increase of average hourly wages in Canada between 1924 and 1954 (\$0.45 to \$1.55) pointed out that it was now possible to buy 7.3 quarts of milk with one hour's labor, as against 3.8 quarts in 1924. Other similar labor-food comparisons were: 2.5 pounds of butter, against 1.1 pounds; 2.3 pounds cheese, against 1.3 pounds; 2.6 dozen eggs, against 1.25 dozen; 2 pounds pork loin chop, against 1.6 pounds; 12.4 pounds bread, against 6.8 pounds; and 3.2

pounds blade roast of beef, against 2.8 pounds.

EGG prices have been supported since February 1, 1950, a month after Britain ceased buying Canadian surplus eggs, and after eggs had dropped to 16 cents a dozen in some parts of Canada. The support price was similar to that of butter, in that the government agreed to take over any eggs in storage on December 1 each year, at 38 cents per dozen, plus the cost of storage and handling. This price has been calculated to mean a floor of 32 cents per dozen to the producer. Mr. Gardiner commented that "excepting in a few local areas the price has not dropped below that floor until the last week." He said that on November 30 the price of grade A large eggs to producers was 30 cents in Edmonton, 27 cents in Winnipeg, 30 cents in London, 32 cents in Toronto, and 33 to 35 cents in Montreal.

The minister felt that dealers should have trusted the government to continue the usual arrangement (renewed December 8) and should have

taken a chance on holding the egg price at the floor. Delegates to the Conference pointed out that egg production had altered during the last five years, because of early hatching and better rearing of pullets, and that the floor should be announced earlier. The minister retaliated by saying that some of the dealers were not playing the game and had apparently made no attempt to sell eggs stored to government account: whereas 27 dealers sold 100 per cent of such eggs, 17 other dealers sold none while 43 others had disposed of intermediate percentages.

The facts are, as was pointed out in the Outlook Report, that even in

1954, egg prices were at support levels from March until May, and this year "will probably be at a seasonal low." This is the logical expectation, in view of the fact that the chick hatch in the first half of 1954 was 13.5 per cent above 1953 in the same period, and the number of pullets on farms on June 1, 1954, was 14 per cent above the previous year. By the latter part of November these pullets were hard enough at work to push egg marketings substantially above those of the year previous, where they will probably remain until the end of the heavy production period in the spring.

Prices for poultry meat are not likely to be too good, either. On the one hand, the evidence is that consumers are showing a preference for broilers, prices for which have been relatively low during the past year and are not likely to be any more favorable in 1955. As for heavy roasting chickens, Canada produces about all there are in North America, and last year's crop of farm chicken was about 12 per cent larger than the year before. This meant that with the increasing consumer preference for small birds, "the movement of heavy chicken was accomplished only by a severe reduction in price . . . from a high of 49 cents in January and February

(1954) to a low of 36 cents this fall," with little chance of improvement in 1955. Fowl offer no better prospects. Heavier marketings are expected in both Canada and the United States, and since prices, as early as April, 1954, had declined to levels close to those prevailing during 1943-47, there is not much prospect of betterment, under the handicap of greater supplies. Imports from the U.S. have been a factor and probably will continue to be this year.

Turkey meat is in like situation: with a 23 per cent larger crop in 1954 than the year previous, and 61 million birds raised in the United States (Please turn to page 30)



The conference delegation from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, including representatives from the provincial federations, numbered more than 20. President H. H. Hannam, right front.



# Farm in Western Germany

*In the Hullen family for a century, this farm in Western Germany is being renovated and diversified for efficiency*

by PETER HENDRY



*Christela (13), Mrs. Hullen, Kaspar Josef (10), Mr. Hullen, and Karl (7), make up this smiling German farm family.*

**“W**E admit that you in North America produce more food per man, but we here in Europe produce far more per acre.”

The speaker was the extension officer of a small agricultural college in West Germany. From a height of land, he was looking down into the rich green valley of the Rhine. Then he added:

“But we are now at the stage where we must learn to produce more efficiently, too. When we have accomplished that, European agriculture will be unsurpassed.”

Below was the old university city of Bonn, crowded now with government officials of the federal German republic. Beyond Bonn loomed the Seven Mountains — “Snow White” country. Down the Rhine valley, over fields of sugar beets, barley and wheat, drifted the haze of re-building factory centers, Cologne, Essen and Dusseldorf. It was easy to believe that here once was one of the richest areas in the world, agriculturally and industrially.

The extension officer's words were well timed. We had just visited the farm of Joseph Hullen at Hilberath, some 30 miles southwest of Bonn.

Joseph Hullen is a hulking, 215-pound, fair-haired German, who came home out of the Wehrmacht in his mid-forties to take over the management of a farm that has been with the family for a century. He has been running it on his own for six years now; and in that time every major change in traditional practice has been aimed at increasing efficiency and paring production costs. He is concentrating on specific lines of production, namely wheat, rye and milk, with the emphasis on the latter. He is also watching the hog trade with a

view to increasing his herd of Land-race.

As is often the case, a particularly rough blow which struck the Hullen enterprise a couple of years ago turned out to be a blessing in disguise. It provided the springboard from which Mr. Hullen is planning his future activities.

At that time, when tubercular testing was introduced to the local area, Mr. Hullen learned, with a bit of a shock, that his milking herd of 25 grade Holsteins were positive reactors.

To understand how a dairy herd producing fluid milk for city consumption could go down so completely on such a test, it is necessary to realize that Germany is a good deal behind Canada, and indeed, behind most countries, in cleaning up its tubercular herds. Tuberculosis-free areas are only now being introduced in many parts of the country; and it is not uncommon to find producing dairy herds which are known to have positive reactors to T.B. tests.

Rather than adopt an immediate disposal and compensation policy, such as began in Canada in 1923, German agriculture is now seeking for a route to tuberculosis-free herds by using a type of vaccine which is injected regularly into young heifer calves. While this project is still in the experimental stage, the idea is, if successful, that

the vaccinated heifers will replace the old milkers gradually. It appears that the adoption of a slaughter policy to clear out T.B., would deplete too large a section of German dairy cattle population.

Mr. Hullen, less than five years back into actual farming, took his setback on the chin and decided that it made a nice divisional point for starting a new dairy herd.

As in Canada, flunking the tubercular test meant a complete cleaning and revamping of the old barn. Mr. Hullen went a step farther and built a new, modern dairy stable behind the old one. He still hasn't completely replaced the herd he lost, but in August last year he was milking 16 Holstein cows, all with the “accredited” tag. His ultimate aim now is to build up an accredited milking herd of 36 cows. That would just nicely fill the combined barns.

Mr. Hullen is thus developing his farm largely toward dairy production, keeping in mind the need for lesser enterprises to provide the necessary diversification. These, he has decided, will be cereals and hogs.

**W**HEN the Hullen, some five generations back, took over the farm at Hilberath, their holding amounted to not more than 20 acres. Successive farmers Hullen have built it up to its present area of 125 acres. But in Germany the Hullen farm still ranks in the class of small, independent land ownership, which agricultural leaders at Bonn describe as the backbone of their planning.

The Hullen farm is far from being the best land in Germany. It stretches

out over some rolling hill land west of the Rhine—1,000 feet above sea level, 900 feet above the Rhine Valley. The soil is a stony sand and clay mixture that takes careful cultivation and plenty of commercial fertilizer. Mr. Hullen figures on minimum applications of around 600 pounds (nitrogen, phosphate and potash) that works out to about \$18 to \$20 an acre, Canadian money. Thus it is easy to see why he must count on grain yields of 40 bushels per acre and upwards, if he is to break even.

The farm is roughly split between plowland and green meadow. Most of the grassland is down to a permanent mixture, but there is always a bit of clover grown for cattle fodder. When we visited the Hullen farm last August, Mr. Hullen was in the midst of a harvest that included about 35 acres of winter wheat and rye, about 20 acres of coarse grains, and something less than ten of fodder beets and potatoes.

Like everywhere else in Europe last autumn, wet weather held the harvest at a standstill, and there were only a few loads of sheaves stacked under the open shed beside the barn. Mr. Hullen was filling in the time by putting the finishing touches on his new barn.

**T**HERE is a driveway between the new barn and the old, and one can make a rather interesting comparison by standing there and looking through the open doors of each. Mr. Hullen estimates that he has cut labor time for looking after the Holsteins in half. At first glance the new stable (Please turn to page 34)



*These Holstein heifers pasturing near the buildings will help to bring milking herd up to 36.*



# Salvaging Okanagan Surpluses

*Fruit growers in British Columbia's famed valley are now coming to realize the importance of other outlets besides the fresh fruit market*

by G. E. VALENTINE

THE spectre of surplus that seems to haunt all farmers sooner or later is beginning to becloud British Columbia's Okanagan Valley. With production steadily increasing, and world markets as steadily contracting, only the frost damage of the last few years has kept fruit crops within hailing distance of salability. Soon the spread threatens to be serious,—and fruit doesn't keep like wheat.

But to merely groan and await disaster has never been the way of Okanagan fruit growers. They beat the depression by getting together to form their own grower-controlled marketing agency, B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd., probably the most successful organization of its kind in North America. And for years now the leaders of the industry have been making preparations to deal with the problem of overproduction.

The solution they have in mind is double-barreled. One barrel is canneries. These are not particularly popular with the growers. They cannot always pay as high prices as the fresh fruit market does, and for that reason there is some tendency among growers to begrudge fruit to the canneries. They sometimes do not realize how the high prices of fresh fruit and the decline of home-preserving have swung the Canadian housewife to a much larger use of tinned fruit. Already, canneries in the Valley and at the Coast are taking care of over 20 per cent of the cherries, apricots, peaches, and Bartlett pears grown—nearly 8,000 tons of fruit, worth from \$100 to \$400 per ton to the grower—so their importance as an outlet for the crop is evident.

But the canneries don't use many apples, the Okanagan's largest crop. Moreover, they are privately owned. Consequently, the growers are much more interested in the second barrel of the solution, which belongs to them, namely, B.C. Fruit Processors Ltd.

Few attempts to get something from nothing have grown into a \$2,000,000 annual business, as this has. It really started back in the tough '30's, when fruit prices were low and cullage was heavy. Many a grower was appalled, then, to see truckload after truckload of cull apples—often only slightly blemished fruit—being carted away from every packinghouse to be dumped. It was good policy, of course, since only the best quality would sell in the fresh fruit market, but it did seem a terrible waste. And of course, the farmer got nothing for these culls: he was, indeed, charged the cost of hauling them away.

AROUND 1938, several growers experimented with making these culls into apple juice, canning the juice, and selling it. Three plants, one each in Vernon, Kelowna, and Oliver, carried on this work. With the proceeds from sales they were able to pay the grower a few dollars per ton for the culls; and you can guess what happened when growers in other districts heard of this.

"Why am I charged for culls when So-and-so—the lucky so-and-so—gets paid for his?" was the cry. And because the fruit growers had control of the disposal of their fruit, through the B.C. Fruit Growers Association, they were able to do more than complain. In 1946, they bought out the plants that had been making apple juice, also two others that had been making evaporated apples, and set

up their own organization, B.C. Fruit Processors Ltd. They installed a fruit grower, A. G. Desbrisay, as president, and an experienced food technologist, R. D. (Tiny) Walrod, as production manager.

By using all the culls available, they were able to produce 179,000 cases of apple juice the first year, nearly double the preceding year's production, and ran smack up against a marketing problem. The Canadian consumer was much more familiar with orange and grapefruit juices than with apple juice. Many didn't even know that such a product existed. Of those who did, some didn't like the look of it clear, and some didn't like it cloudy. Still others didn't care for its taste, and a great many were afraid that it didn't have the vitamin content that citrus juices advertised.

The new firm set about overcoming all these handicaps. Vigorous advertising, demonstrations in larger retail stores throughout western Canada, together with bright can labels and an attractive brand name, "Sun-Rype," began to make Canadians apple-juice conscious. Both clear and cloudy juices were produced, the latter tastefully christened "opalescent." Adding lime juice to part of the pack made a drink with a distinctive tang for those who didn't care for the taste of plain juice, and also overcame the insipid sweetness of juice made from the culls of the Delicious apple.

To answer the charge that apple juice lacked vitamins, B.C. Fruit Processors worked with the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland to develop a unique process of adding vitamin C by means of ascorbic acid, without changing the natural color and flavor of the juice, and this "Vitaminized" juice was put out by the new firm in both clear and opalescent forms and pushed extensively. The amount of vitamin C added is 35 mgm. per 100 cc., which is about the average of orange juice and double the average vitamin

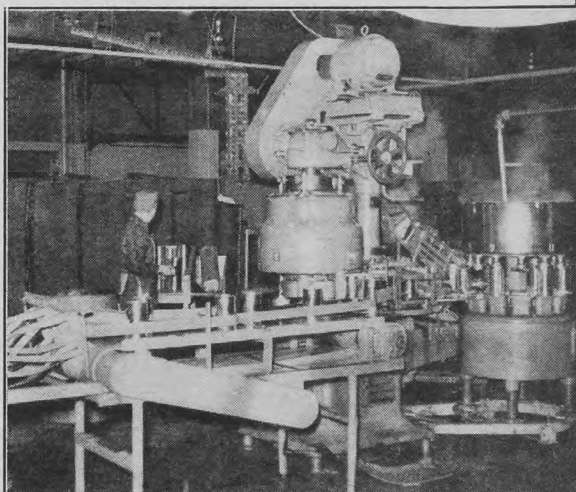


Here is an impressive retail store display of "Sun-Rype" products from the Okanagan Valley of B.C.

content of tomato juice. What is more, it is a fixed amount, whereas the juices that depend on natural vitamins, like orange juice, may show considerable variation. All opalescent Sun-Rype apple juice is now vitaminized, and part of the clear juice pack also.

WITH these four types to offer consumers, B.C. Fruit Processors were in a good position to challenge any other juice on the market. In two years they doubled their total output; and keeping pace with a steadily increasing demand, brought them last year to a production of over 10,000,000 tins, or enough to fill 600 freight cars. So the Okanagan is now producing apple juice literally by the trainload; indeed, Mr. Walrod's ambition is now to produce a million cases in a year, which would be just 20 trainloads!

Undoubtedly a million cases could be sold, too, for as yet, Sun-Rype juices have not been marketed extensively beyond western Canada. This is not because there is no demand for them in the East: B.C. Fruit Processors have sold their products both in eastern Canada and in the United States, and regularly ship several (Please turn to page 31)



Above: Expensive machinery helps to get the last cent of value from cull, or off-color fruit.

Right: Warehouses must be piled high to keep ten million tins of apple juice moving.







Now they could see the plane again, circling high and wide like a wary hawk.

MARTHA KERRY walked briskly away from the huddled cabins of the waterfront toward the Mission, medical kit swinging in her mittened hand. This had been a singularly happy case—a boy, round-faced and healthy, and beautiful as any new-born infant can be. In her four years of service at Little Birch there had been so many less happy cases of want, and sickness, and accidents. But this was different. She felt a glow of happiness about Mary-Jane's new son. Like when Donnie was born.

The thought brought memories flooding into Martha's mind in swift succession. Tender memories of Bert and Donnie; and painful memories of a dawn when the robin's singing had wakened her to the consciousness of a dull empty ache in her heart.

She had been very young then. The pain of sorrow had been new to her. In the hospital, she had seen other folks' grief. This had been the first personal experience of its aching intensity. She had shivered under the fluffy coverlet, wondering how she could live a whole lifetime with this gnawing ache in her. No matter how long she lived, would the robin's song, in the grey of the dawn, recall her saddest hour?

"Or is it all a nightmare?" she had asked herself hopefully, reaching for a telegram on the bed-table. No, there it was! "Killed in action—"

## MISSION OF MERCY

by BERTHA DANIELSON JOHNSON

She would never see Bert again.

A desperate loneliness had engulfed her. Then her sobbing had been echoed by a tiny whimper from the crib beside her. The whimper rose to a lusty cry, rousing her to action. Setting aside her grief, she had tended the infant's wants, and placed him on the bed beside her. The comforting warmth of his little body had crept through her coldness. The little fist had clung to her finger, and she had wept, tears that had washed away the bitterest anguish. In that moment of relief, Martha had learned to subdue her own sorrows by service to another. When her son, Donnie, was a year old, she had come north to the Mission Cottage Hospital at Little Birch, on Trout Lake.

WITH slower step, Martha now turned up the path that wound upward from the lake through birch and spruce thickets. She paused to touch a swelling bud, and breathed deeply of a forest-scented air. Curving around a bend in the trail, she saw a

rugged little figure in a fox-trimmed parka, running to meet her.

"Hi, Mom!" he shouted, while he was still a long way off. Plainly he was bursting with excitement.

"Hi," he repeated, his childish blue eyes a-sparkle. "Everything is ready 'cept the cake. Will you put the candles on the cake, Mommie?"

"Five lovely candles, Donnie," Martha said happily. "You are getting to be a big man. Next year you will go to school."

"I'm big now," he affirmed. "Let me carry your kit. I'll show you. I'm big like Art Crossley. Mommie, Art Crossley came in for my birthday party. He brought me a present, but it's a secret till you come."

Already, they were climbing the limestone steps into the Mission yard. They passed the little church with its white wooden cross, and entered the cottage. The guests had arrived. Art Crossley's rugged figure dwarfed the tiny room as he rose to greet them.

"Hello, Martha," he said. Standing there he was like a solitary jackpine of the northern forest, aloof and self-sufficient.

Too self-sufficient, Martha thought in piqued feminine irritation. "Hello. It was nice that you found time to come in for Donnie's birthday."

She turned a dazzling smile to the little Indian boy sitting on the edge of the studio lounge, and said warmly, "Hello, Elijah."

Elijah Caribou grinned shyly above his gaily beaded moose-hide parka, showing a big gap where his four baby teeth had been. He handed a small paper-wrapped package to Donnie.

"For you," he whispered. He stood by, watching eagerly while Donnie examined the ornamented moccasins.

"My mother, she make dem for you," he said.

The table was set for four. In full extension, it gave the impression of pushing back the walls of the Mission living room, which somehow reminded Martha of a little bit of England set up on the northern frontier. There was no pretentious furnishings, but it had an all-pervading atmosphere of simplicity and culture: gay English cretonnes, pictures of English gardens, old country magazines, books and English china. Too bad that Rev. and Mrs. Williams were away at the conference. Their presence would have added so much to this important occasion. But birthdays, like

church conferences, could not wait, Martha reflected, as she hastened to complete the cake and set it on the table.

"Oh, Mommie! Mommie!" Donnie applauded.

Beside him, little Elijah Caribou's beady black eyes lost their lack-lustre in a gleam of animation. When he tasted Esther's good cooking, he was enraptured.

"Light the candles for us, Art," Martha requested.

His match touched them, and the little lights flickered over the pink frosting with its rosebud ornaments. The boys laughed gleefully.

"Make a wish and blow them out, all at one time," Martha instructed.

"I wish—" Donnie began aloud, then clapped his little hands over his mouth.

He rose, puffing out his cheeks to blow. His ill-directed breath extinguishing only three. Without warning Elijah puffed out the other two from the opposite side.

Their merry laughter filled the room. Martha started to cut the cake. From the sunporch, Art Crossley led forth a beautiful Alaskan puppy. "Your present, Donnie. Happy birthday," he said. "He'll make you a good sleigh dog, when he's full grown."

"I got my wish. Elijah helped me to get my wish!" Donnie marvelled. "That's what I wanted most . . . a puppy."

DONNIE was tucked into his little bed that night when the call came. The urgent knocking upon the Mission door burst harshly through the sweet melody of the vesper ringing from the little church. Even before she opened the door, Martha knew it was a call for her. Gabe Caribou, Elijah's father, stood within the circle of light. He fumbled nervously with his battered old cap.

"Come in," Martha invited. "I thought you had gone north to the spring trapping?"

"Three days ago we go, Bill Siwop and his wife and kids come up from Whiskey Jack. Me and Pete went with



them. Bill's kids are sick now. Much sick. You come with me."

In orderly haste Martha made ready to leave, trying the while to get some clue from Gabe as to the manner of the children's illness.

"Little kid, all the time choke, her," was all Gabe would say, his voice hollow with fear.

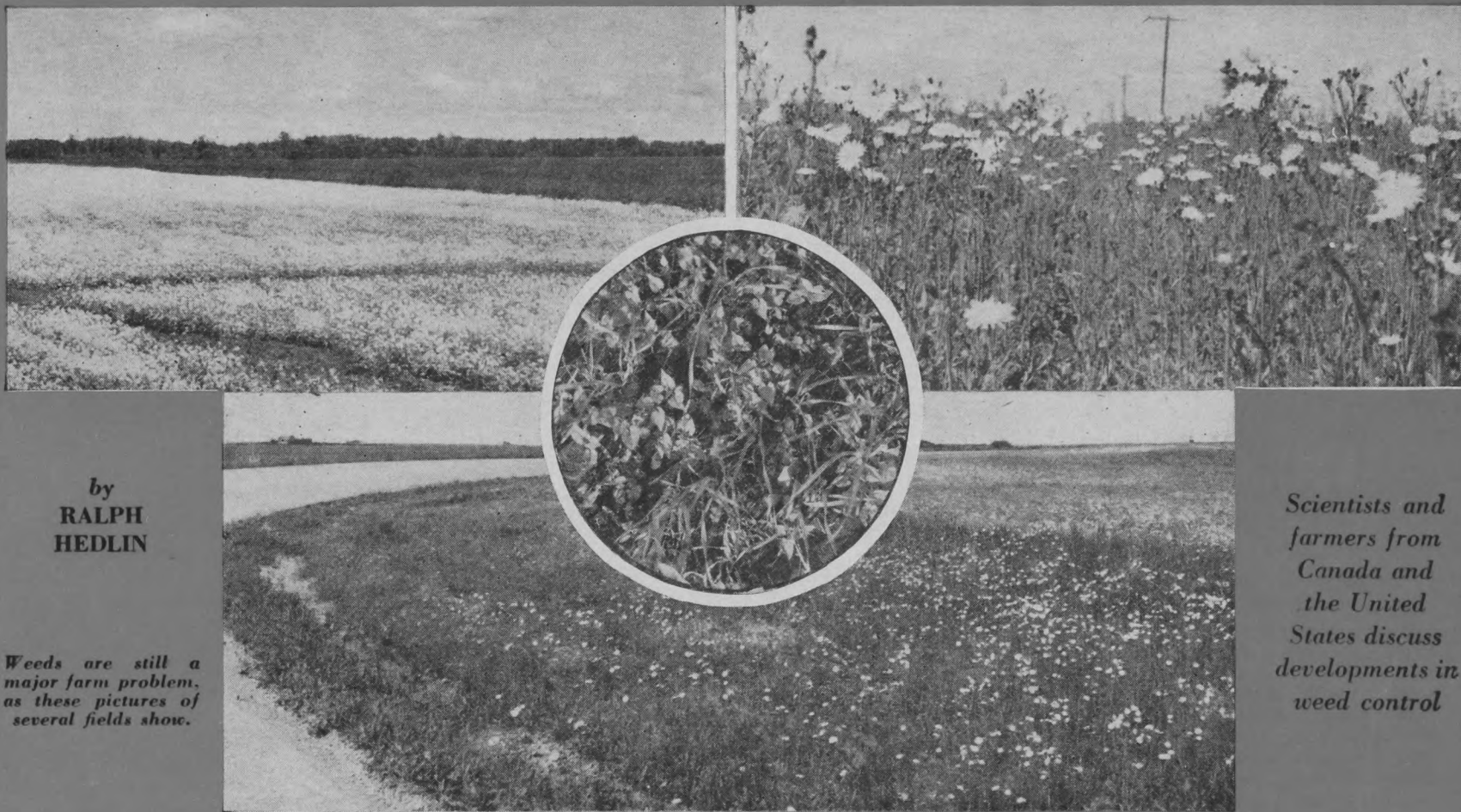
Croup; septic throat; diphtheria, Martha conjectured silently. She would go prepared for the worst.

The night was warm. Moonlight showed the bare trees outlined in glis-  
(Please turn to page 38)

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius



# Old and New in Weed Control



by  
**RALPH  
HEDLIN**

*Weeds are still a major farm problem, as these pictures of several fields show.*

*Scientists and farmers from Canada and the United States discuss developments in weed control*

**M**ETHODS of controlling weeds, outlined at the recent North Central Weed Control Conference at Fargo, North Dakota, ranged from the newest of the new chemicals, to a report from a farmer that he had successfully controlled wild oats in flax, by turning sheep and cattle into the crop.

"When we consider pests and hazards facing those people who are trying to make their living out of farming, we find weeds at the top of almost any list," H. E. Wood, chairman, the Manitoba Weeds Commission, told the meeting, which included scientific weed investigators and farmers from Canada and the United States.

New findings were reported and older decisions reviewed. R. S. Dunham, University of Minnesota, reported on the relative usefulness of 2,4-D and MCP for weed control in flax, oats and legumes. The professor told the meeting that flax is more tolerant of MCP than of 2,4-D, some varieties more so than others. One ounce of 2,4-D did no harm to weed-free experimental flax fields, but three ounces reduced yields by one and one-half bushels, and four ounces, by two bushels. On the other hand, four ounces of MCP reduced the yields by only one-tenth of a bushel. On 23 comparisons, using ten flax varieties, it was found that four ounces of 2,4-D reduced yields by an average of ten per cent as compared with three per cent for MCP. All tests were made on weed-free plots. Had there been weed competition, both MCP and 2,4-D probably would have shown a net increase in yield in spite of any damage done to the flax crop.

Mr. Dunham also reported that four times as much 2,4-D could be used in Redwood flax as on Minerva, an unusually susceptible variety. MCP did no harm to either variety.

H. A. Friesen, Lacombe Experimental Station, Alberta, supported Dunham's findings. Weedy Rocket flax was sprayed with 2,4-D and the weeds killed, but there was no net increase in yield, while spraying such crops with MCP resulted in a significant yield increase.

The Minnesota investigators satisfied themselves that oats also suffered some damage from 2,4-D. Weed-free Clinton oats showed a 23 per cent re-

duction in yield when sprayed with 2,4-D, and only 13 per cent with MCP. Ajax oats yields were reduced six per cent by 2,4-D and not at all by MCP. It was felt that the variety used made a difference, but that MCP did no harm to most varieties.

Tests on legumes showed no consistent differences, though red clover appeared to suffer less from MCP, and alsike clover less from 2,4-D.

Hemp nettle, horsetail and buttercup were found to be very much more susceptible to MCP than to 2,4-D, and tartary buckwheat, purple cockle and hoary cress were only somewhat more susceptible. On the other hand, Russian thistle, false flax, wild buckwheat and smartweed were much more susceptible to 2,4-D, where red-root pigweed, ball mustard and tansy mustard were less susceptible.

It was suggested that if crop varieties or conditions pre-disposed a crop to injury, the likelihood was that more injury would result from 2,4-D than from MCP.

**T**HE need for controlling weeds was pointed up sharply by Lyle Derscheid of the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. A weed-free field of oats in South Dakota yielded 54.3 bushels, while an adjacent field infested with perennial sow thistle yielded only 17 bushels per acre. To increase the yield of the weed-infested crop to its full potential, he said that it would have been necessary to spray early.

Such weeds as perennial-sow thistle, hoary cress and field bindweed spread rapidly by roots. A single plant of field bindweed was observed which spread over a diameter of ten feet in one year, and 20 feet in three. A hoary cress plant spread six feet in one year, and over 12 feet in two.

"The most practical method of controlling these bad perennials is to use 2,4-D as a supplement to good cultural practices," said Derscheid. "Seeding infested fields to alfalfa, brome, crested wheatgrass or, more particularly, mixtures of alfalfa with one of these grasses, has given good control," he said. Fields in South Dakota that had been left down to these mixtures for five years had been freed of

deep-rooted perennial weeds of these types. Fall rye, or winter wheat in the areas in which it can be grown, has been found very useful for combating these weeds.

The speaker estimated that it would take ten extra cultivations, plus an extra five pounds of 2,4-D over a period of three to five years to eliminate bad infestations of perennial weeds—an extra cost of approximately \$25. He estimated that the extra care over the following five years to eliminate stragglers and prevent re-infestation, would cost an additional \$20. Against this could be set the avoidance of a one-third reduction in yields, which, at U.S. prices, would amount to \$115. In addition to this, the clean land would command a higher price if it were to be sold.

**H. E. WOOD** told the meeting that wild oats occurred in a corner of Minnesota, across North and South Dakota and Montana and was common across the entire Canadian prairie west. This area included 109,000,000 improved acres, of which 61,000,000 acres have a wild oats problem and 29,000,000 acres are seriously infested. In the three prairie provinces, weeds are estimated to cost farmers approximately \$255,000,000 a year, an average of about \$1,000 per farm. He felt that wild oats alone are responsible for a \$500 average loss on western Canadian farms.

Wood outlined a number of methods of controlling wild oats, all of which were considered to be at least partly effective. Delaying seeding so that one or two crops of wild oats can be killed before the crop is planted will help control it, though weather hazards are intensified. Heavy nitrogen fertilization speeds crop growth, and helps to get the crop ahead of the wild oats. Tillage in the spring, a week or so after seeding, will kill some wild oats. The growing of such competitive crops as fall rye hurts wild oats; and seeding row crops, or planting grain crops in 20-inch rows so that they can be inter-tilled, will help in serious infestations. Cutting, or working down badly infested fields, or parts of fields, will avoid infesting the soil with wild oats seed. The use of grasses and legumes, as earlier mentioned with respect to deep-rooted perennials, will be a real help. (Please turn to page 32)



# MEETING PLACE

BACK IN the horse and buggy days people in the livestock industry were in close touch with one another. How times have changed! In growing up and becoming specialized we don't have the same close personal contact. Talking about various phases of the livestock business in this "Meeting Place" may help replace that loss.



## ALL BEEF IS GOOD

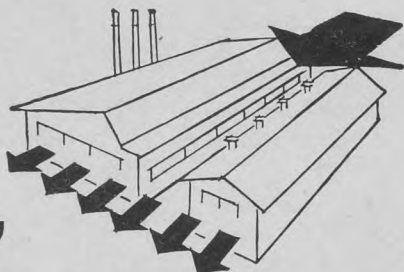


In the early days, cattle were used as work animals and to provide meat and milk for the home and the community. As wider markets developed, some farmers found their conditions more suited to beef production, others to milk. Animals of beef type were bred to produce more and better beef, and dairy cows for more efficient milk production. On many farms the cow still serves effectively in a dual capacity.

It is from all the cattle produced on farms and ranches that the packing industry gets the beef to supply the market. The different classes of cattle produce beef that varies in percentage of fat to lean, flesh to bone and other quality characteristics. Beef of all classes is highly nutritious. The bulk of beef is processed in dominion government inspected packing plants, which assures a wholesome quality product.

The differences that exist in beef lie mainly in appetite appeal and economy in use. What suits one customer does not suit another. A large part of the beef supply is required for consumer trade in the form of fresh cuts.

The balance is equally suited for consumption when it has been prepared into many appetizing forms that meet the demands of the modern housewife for economy, convenience and tastiness.



## A FACTORY "IN REVERSE"

Henry Ford was the father of the assembly line in the automobile industry. He brought the different parts of a car to a line of men to be assembled efficiently into the finished product.

Years earlier the meat industry had introduced the same practice—but in reverse. Packing plants receive a complete unit from the rancher and farmer and take it apart on a continuous line, into

countless products.

And what a complex place a modern packing plant is! Nowadays hundreds of different forms of meat and by-products are derived from the farmer's livestock. Through research the list continues to grow. In this way markets are developed and expanded for livestock products against the intense competition of other goods for the consumer's dollar.



### "DOC" BROWNELL'S CORNER

When cattle, hogs and sheep are ready for market they must go. The livestock producer takes a lot of risks along the way. When it is time to sell, he wants to know he will have a market for his stock

and will be paid immediately. Seems to me he has this assurance because the Canadian meat packing industry is equipped to buy and process meat animals whenever they are offered.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF CANADIAN MEAT PACKERS

# Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

AS a new year was approaching the other day, the city of Ottawa was able to swell with a certain amount of pride, as the usual messages from departmental headquarters flowed out from the capital. These were charged, for the most part, with the optimism you would expect from a young and virile land that is just beginning to discover how rich is its inheritance—and not altogether of a material kind.

Ottawa might well feel pride in its role as capital of this nation; but as a community it has had cause for reflections of a different kind. For at the year-end, Ottawa, the community, was still struggling with a variety of social problems, and not doing too well with one in particular—housing. This city, like others in the country, has been offered a partnership scheme, along with the federal and provincial governments, to attack slum clearance. But nothing has yet happened locally in this matter, although several other Canadian cities have made the venture, with generally encouraging results.

Ottawa is also wondering what is happening to itself in the field of entertainment. Parliament can't be expected to supply it all. This town has just lost its professional hockey team (is not the Ottawa Valley the cradle of the national sport?); it seems in process of losing its International League baseball entry; it may yet lose its repertory theatre, now struggling for survival; and this season a chamber music group folded its music stands.

TELEVISION is being blamed for most of these troubles. It certainly seems to be a common denominator, and the lesson probably is that spectator entertainment of almost any kind is going to have difficulty in staying alive, unless it is superlatively good.

All this may be a matter of amusement or indifference to the rest of Canada. But Ottawa's experience isn't by any means unique. TV has dealt body blows in other places, and while the argument is heard that the "one-eyed monster" is just a passing craze and that it doesn't really cause a radical long-term change in people's habits, the evidence is not altogether convincing. Perhaps the trend will be toward fewer spectator shows and sports and more of the kind in which people share—such as curling, skiing and amateur theatricals. And perhaps that wouldn't be such a bad development, except that if professional entertainment is allowed to wither away entirely, a day may come when there is no longer a quality product to feed into the gaping maw of television.

In any case, the rest of Canada should have a lively interest in one aspect of the television question. The CBC betrays a certain anxiety in its latest annual report as to what it is going to do for money in the future. There are clouds gathering on the financial horizon, both as to radio and television. Commercial revenues from radio are down, and those from TV aren't too encouraging.



At the moment, the 15 per cent excise tax (at the manufacturer's level) on sets and parts is keeping the CBC's television operations out of the red. But the present rate of buying sets isn't likely to be maintained and costs are bound to keep on going up, especially after the arrival of TV networks on a national scale. The CBC owes the federal government \$12,750,000 as a result of four separate loans for the purpose of launching Canadian television. Any move to write off these loans would undoubtedly cause a storm of protest among the millions who still don't own receiving sets and who may not be able to do so for years. The CBC is probably as reluctant as anyone to consider such a drastic move. It realizes that television in Canada is in a quite different category from radio, which is now universal. Canadians, as taxpayers, are contributing \$6,250,000 to the CBC, but in the main they are the same people who benefit from broadcasting services that likely would be unavailable to them otherwise. And if this point is debatable, how much more controversial would be any attempt to finance Canadian television out of direct taxation? The excise tax, after all, is paid by the consumer, not by the public at large.

SOME are thinking in terms of a license fee for TV sets, on top of the 15 per cent excise tax, and they argue that although licensing was abandoned in the case of radio, because of an inefficient and costly collection system, it might be made to work better with television.

One easy solution, of course, would be to let TV go commercial all the way, and pull the government out of the business. To do so would be to reverse a policy subscribed to by the majority in Parliament, and originating—as far as radio is concerned—in the days of R. B. Bennett.

It seems clear at any rate that some revision of policy will be forced on the country, though no one knows just what that will be. There is one still small school that believes it will be practicable to make people pay for what they see, program by program. This plan bristles with snags, both technical and psychological. But so does every other suggestion for adapting mankind to TV, or vice versa. V



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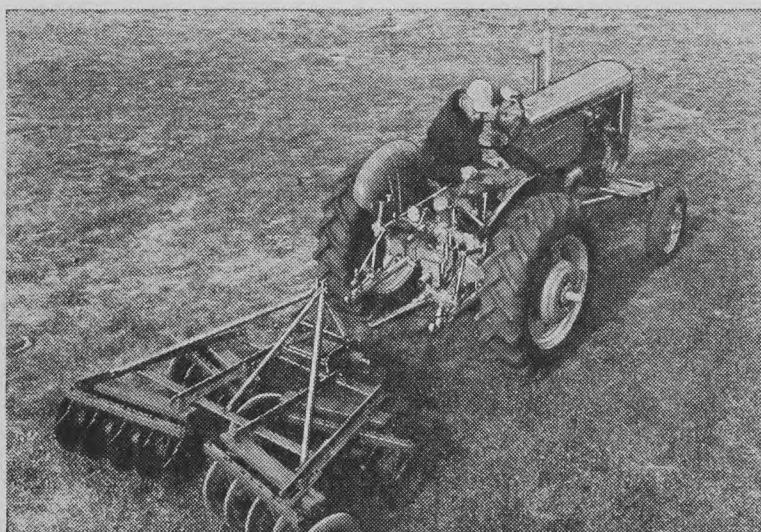
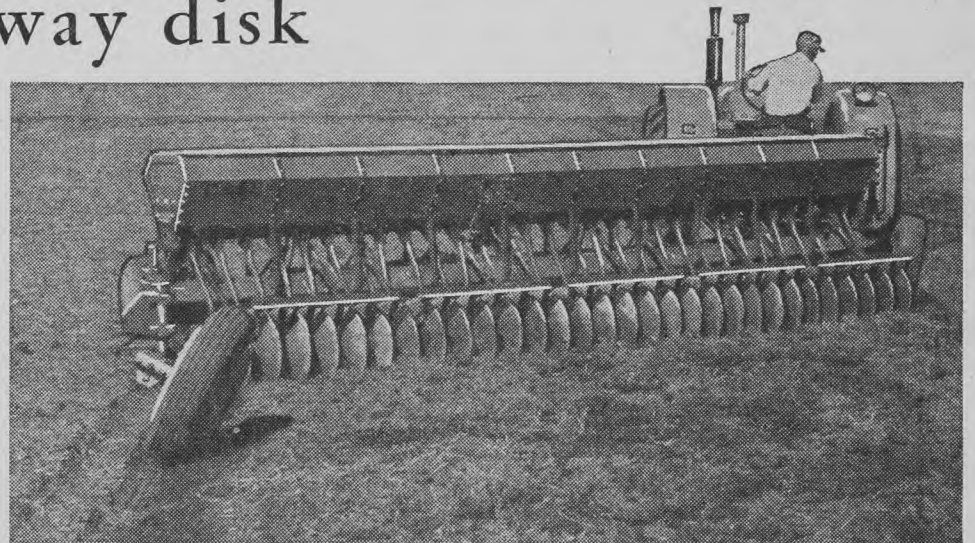
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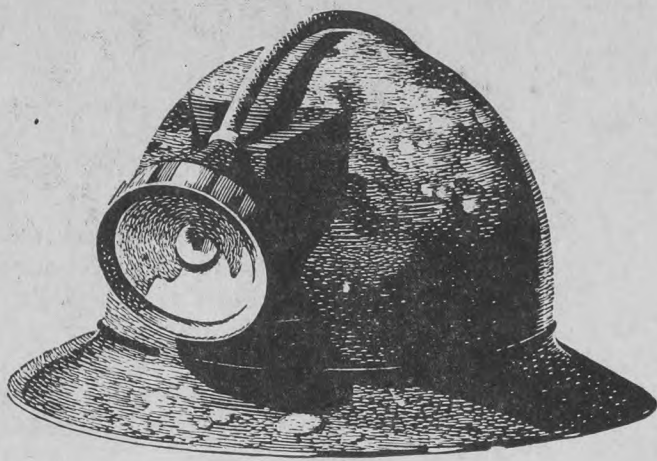
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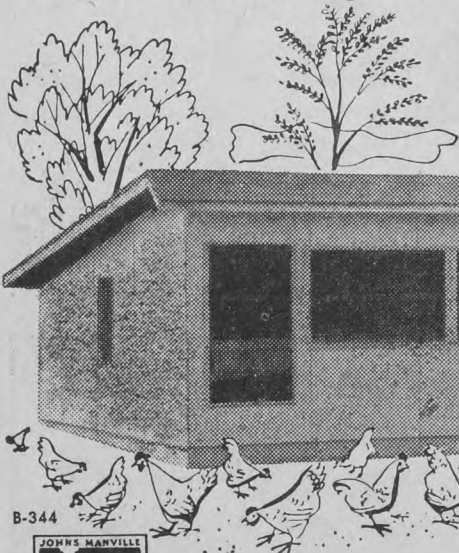
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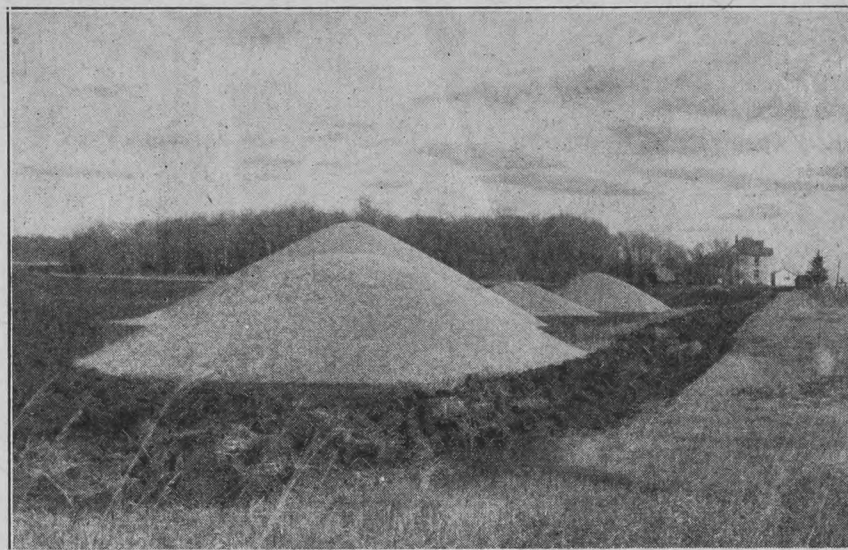
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## NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



Grain stored in a field near Hamiota, Manitoba.

[Guide photo]

### Wheat to Move Faster in 1955

**W**HEAT exports for the period January to July, 1955, are expected to show an increase of from 30 to 35 per cent over those for the same period last year. At the end of that time, the Canadian Wheat Board expects to have taken delivery of the equivalent of the 1954 crop, plus all, or nearly all, of the farm carryover from previous crops. A result of the brightening picture could mean the complete removal of farm delivery quotas on all grain by the end of the present crop year. One basis for this prediction is the fact that wheat exports for the first three months of this crop season (August to October) would have been appreciably higher than those of the same period in 1953, if the United Kingdom dock strike hadn't interfered with scheduled shipments. Delivery of 400 million bushels, or more, of wheat by the end of next July, plus increases in other farm products, are expected to cause a substantial increase in 1955 farm cash income, and result in a decided upswing in farm retail sales.

### Roman Cisterns Being Rebuilt

**I**N East Jordan, elaborate Roman waterworks, built at the time of Christ, are being renovated under a United States economic assistance program to provide water during the rainless summer months. During early times, Roman technicians supervised the building of the system of canals and aqueducts to channel the winter rainfall into the huge cisterns and turn the surrounding desert into arable pasturelands.

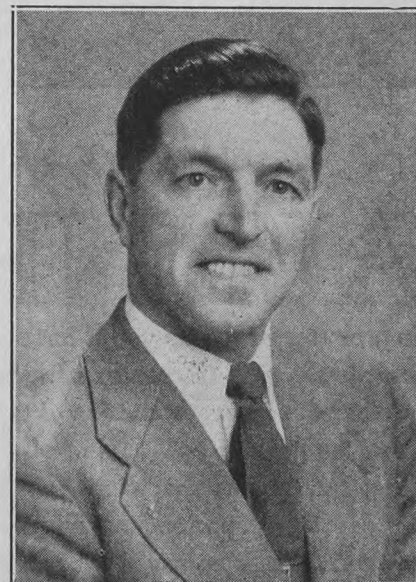
### Agriculture In Newfoundland

**T**HE Newfoundland government spent over \$500,000 last year to encourage the province's 3,700 farmers to increase their production. Lack of good transportation facilities, stiff competition from the mainland, and the rocky soil have handicapped agricultural development there. By far the largest crop produced on the Island is hay, which accounts for over 50 per cent of the cleared land; another 25 per cent is used for pasture. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, carrots, and beets

produced on the remainder provide only 45 per cent of the vegetables needed for home consumption. Newfoundland's 14,000 cattle, mostly Holsteins, produce 35,000,000 pounds of milk a year, but only about half of this reaches the market. The same could be said for the 200,000 pounds of farm-produced butter. As a result, local margarine output now amounts to ten million pounds, and annual imports of evaporated milk have risen to 600,000 cases. The province's only exported farm product is blueberries. Some three million pounds of these are sold in the United States each year, returning producers about \$500,000.

### Win Scholarships

**N**UFFIELD Farm Scholarship winners for 1955 are Fred Smith of Edrans, Manitoba, and Arch Johnstone of Prince Edward Island. Selected for their success in both farm and community life, the winners will leave soon for a six-month stay in Great Britain to study farming and general agriculture there. Thirty-four-year-old Fred Smith conducts a 400-acre mixed farming operation northwest of Portage la Prairie, and is a holder of an agricultural diploma from the University of Manitoba. Arch Johnstone, 30, operates a 200-acre mixed farm on the Island, and is one of the best-known young farmers there. This marks the fifth year the scholarships have been awarded in Canada.



Fred Smith



## NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Argentina  
Wheat Sales

IN spite of a consistent refusal to enter the International Wheat Agreement, Argentina ended last year's season with her grain stocks just about completely sold out. This was made possible through a series of bilateral trade pacts with European countries and Japan. Still in need of substantial quantities of capital goods for her young and growing industries, the South American country was able to dispose of the bulk of her grain without laying out any cash. The same agreements are expected to result in substantial sales for the crop just harvested. ✓

Fifty-six Cents  
An Hour

THE average dairy farm family in western Wisconsin earned 56 cents an hour for its labor in 1953, according to figures released by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S.D.A. This represents a 19 per cent wage cut from their income for 1952, in spite of the fact that net production was 17 per cent greater. Farms covered in the survey averaged 141 acres in size, with 60 acres of crop land harvested. Stock consisted of a little over 26 head of cattle per farm, 16 of which were cows and heifers of two years and over. Each farm also contained about 100 chickens and 11 pigs; crops harvested were corn for both grain and silage, small grains, and hay. Total cash receipts per farm averaged \$5,714, with total cash expenditures of \$3,656, which left a net cash farm income of \$2,058. In addition, the family received \$656 in shelter and food, and inventory changes for crops, livestock, and capital goods added another \$452, making a total cash and capital gain for the year of \$3,166. From this, an average charge for capital of \$1,152 was subtracted, leaving a net return to the operator and family labor of \$2,014. To obtain these wages the family put in a total of 3,620 man-hours on the farm. Which adds up to one-third to one-half the wages paid to city workers, who have no capital investment involved. ✓

Popular  
Planter Mixes

PLANTER mixes—growing mediums especially developed for the culture of indoor plants—have gained widespread acceptance over the past five years. A planter mix is not a soil, and does not contain any; it includes only ingredients which are found in the native habitat of most indoor plants. Eight most common ingredients contained in these mixtures are: Peat moss, peat humus, redwood and oak leafmold, charcoal, perlite (heated porous volcanic rock), humisite (a processed organic material containing humic acids and aerobic bacteria), and pea pebbles. This artificial growing medium is superior to soil because it is not subject to the maladies of the latter, such as souring, poor drainage, excessive surface evaporation, and crusting, which are greatly aggravated when soil is moved indoors. ✓

Measure the

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here ...

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Three husky plow bottoms set deep show the dynamic pull of the new POWER-CRATER engine in the WD-45 Tractor.

Depth of fuel left in the tank after hours of tough-sod plowing reveals something else surprising. The POWER-CRATER engine's new high-compression, high-turbulence combustion delivers more work per gallon.

Every tankful of regular gasoline does tons more work. For every inch deeper you plow, up to 150 tons of additional earth are moved per hour.

And every ton of that powerful energy is applied more efficiently by the automatic Traction Booster . . . bearing down on drive wheels with added weight as needed to prevent slippage.

FEEL the difference at the wheel of a load-hungry WD-45. Try it! Work it! Own today's top-performing tractor, at a price that saves you several hundred dollars.

WD-45 TRACTOR  
with Power-Shift  
wheels

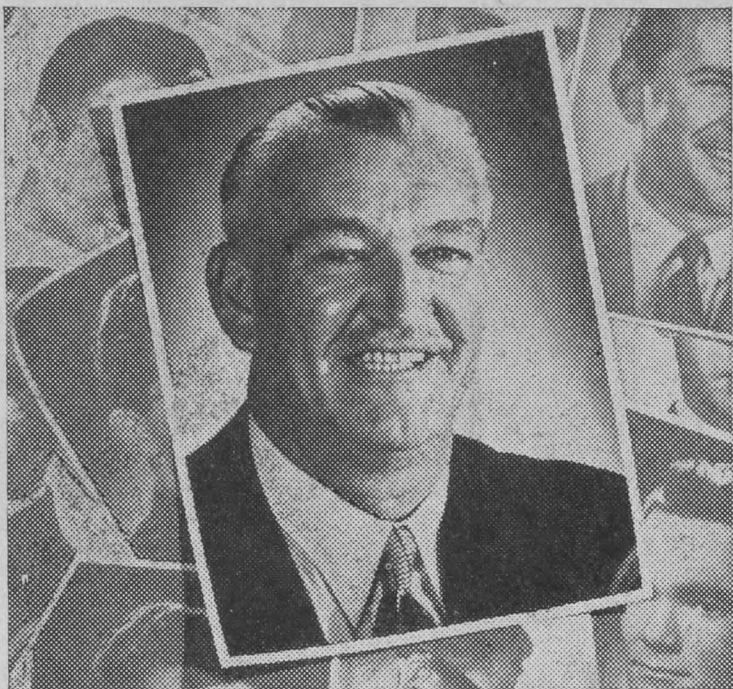
All these years-ahead features are included in the WD-45 Tractor's delivered price:

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5. Helical Gear transmission.
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7. Five-way hydraulic system.
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## Nomination for Man of The Year

**F**OR helping to improve his own and other communities throughout the nation . . . for benefiting his fellow-citizens in countless ways . . . this man surely deserves special honours.

He's not a famous personality. But, as the typical Canadian life insurance policyholder, he represents millions of people. And each of these people renders very useful services to his community.

How?

By providing funds which his life insurance company invests for him in ways that help finance new homes, public works, utilities and industrial developments. Together with other policyholders, he puts more than 250 million dollars to work in such projects from coast to coast every year!

Similarly, he helps promote better health and longer life for all Canadians. Because of him, life insurance companies are able to contribute funds to vital medical research projects seeking to wipe out many dread diseases.

Moreover, he has taken steps to make sure that, if anything happens to him, his family will not need to depend on others for support. That's another service to his community.

So if you are a life insurance owner, take a bow! While you're providing security for your family and yourself, you're also helping to make Canada a better land to live in!



### P.S. from your life insurance man

"Invested life insurance dollars earn interest that makes it possible for you and your family to enjoy the benefits of life insurance at such low cost. If you have any questions about how to make life insurance fit your own special needs, give me a call. I'll be glad to help you!"

## THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

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## NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

### Don't Mix Disinfectants

**A** SERIOUS explosion was recently caused on a dairy farm near Edmonton, Alberta, by the mixing of a chlorine disinfectant with a quaternary ammonium compound. Both of these are commonly used on farms to disinfect dairy utensils, and, used singly, each is an effective bacteria killer. But when mixed together under the right conditions, they can be extremely dangerous. Farmers are urged to follow the manufacturer's directions implicitly when using these compounds, and not to mix them together under any circumstances. V

### Agriculture at Fort Vermilion

**C**ANADA'S most northern farming area of any appreciable size is located at Fort Vermilion, about 500 miles north of Edmonton. Although the frost-free period in this region averages only 71 days, the periods of darkness in which crops are subject to frost are so short during the growing season that damage is not as severe as climatic records would indicate. The main farm products at Fort Vermilion are wheat, oats, barley, flax, and livestock. Per acre yields at the area's Experimental Substation for the period 1938-48 were: Thatcher wheat, 34.5 bushels; Victory oats, 101.1 bushels; Newel barley, 92.0 bushels, and Redwing flax, 11.2 bushels. Most of the produce is trucked 235 miles to Grimshaw, the nearest railway shipping

point, at an average cost of 40 cents a bushel for grain, and \$10 to \$12 per head for livestock. About 25,000 pounds of dressed beef and pork, 2,000 pounds of dressed poultry, and 4,700 dozen eggs are flown annually to Yellowknife. V

### Soviet Big Meat Importer

**R**USSIA is the world's third largest meat importer, exceeded only by England and the United States. Contracts for more than 240 million pounds of frozen beef, mutton, pork, and other primary meat products were given to non-Communist countries last year—more than 12 times the amount imported in 1953. The increase provided little more than one pound of extra meat per person. V

### No Change in U.S. Farm Policy

**T**HE new head of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Allen J. Ellender, foresees no major changes in present farm legislation by the 84th Congress of the United States, which convenes this month. Measures designed to restore the rigid high level of price supports for farm commodities are not expected to be approved. The House Agriculture Committee, however, will probably go through the motions of pushing through a revision of the present flexible price support bill, with special emphasis on a new dairy price support program. V

## Get It At a Glance

*A glimpse of agriculture at home and abroad*

The 1954 Canadian wheat crop has been called the poorest ever produced. Less than half of the 299 million-bushel crop is grading No. 4 Northern or better, and less than 10 per cent is grading No. 2 Northern or better. V

This year's Australian wheat crop is expected to run about 175 million bushels, a drop of 23 million from last year. About 95 million bushels of this will be available for export. V

Russian butter production is to be expanded as much as 50 per cent by 1956 to attain a goal of 1,500 million pounds a year. Included in the plan is the building of 750 dairy product plants, 100 urban milk depots, 16 milk canning factories, and 80 cold storage plants. V

Australian dairy producers are not very optimistic about butter sales for 1955-56. Reason for their gloom is that Russia plans to withdraw from the buying market, plus the ever-present threat of United States surplus butter flooding the market. V

A central store to buy farm produce when it cannot be sold elsewhere at a fair price is the aim of the Thailand government. Under the plan, farmers will be allowed to borrow money from the store by pledging temporarily unsaleable products. V

Over 40 per cent of the wheat seed used by Saskatchewan and Manitoba

farmers last spring fell into the rejected seed category, according to surveys conducted by their respective provincial governments. Since the quality of seed planted bears a definite relationship to the grain harvested, the importance of using good seed cannot be overstressed. V

The number of cattle in Australia reached a record of 15.6 million head in March 1954, an increase of 330,000 over the previous year. In the same period, the sheep population increased by 3.8 million to a total of 126.9 million head. V

Beef production in Great Britain has increased by 33 per cent, mutton and lamb by 56 per cent, and bacon by 175 per cent since 1947. In the same period, the volume of pork produced has increased to 20 times the 1947 output. V

A poor harvest in Yugoslavia indicates that country will have to import substantial quantities of wheat this year. Over 10 million bushels of U.S. surplus wheat has already been purchased, plus an additional 3.7 million bushels from Canada. V

Shipments of apples to Great Britain from the U.S. and Canada are expected to reach a record postwar level during the next six months. As a result of this competition, Australian apples are selling at reduced prices on the United Kingdom market. V



## LIVESTOCK



Winter chores.

[Guide photo]

## Straw Sheds For the Prairies

STRAW sheds have been used for many years on the prairies as cheap shelter for livestock, and particularly for cattle. Although they are usually thought of as a temporary type of shelter, they will last longer and give more satisfaction, if built with reasonable care.

One form of construction recommended by C. A. Cheshire, extension engineer, Alberta Department of Agriculture, is based on poles, bales and loose straw. After the size and location of the shed is determined, poles with a minimum top diameter of five inches are set four feet into the ground, spaced at 12-foot intervals. In clay soils they should rest on a concrete or plank footing, of such area that there will be one square inch of footing for each square foot of roof that the post will support.

The posts should be treated against rotting. Although full-length pressure treatment with creosote is recommended, treatment with pentachlorophenol, or copper naphthanate is satisfactory and is easier to do on the farm.

Poles can be used as beams between posts, with two by sixes or two by eights on two-foot centers used as joists. The joists are covered with lumber, or wire mesh, that will support five or six feet of loose straw, piled on the roof.

Bales make a satisfactory wall, but they should be protected from the stock with Page or woven wire. An alternative is to nail planks to the poles, putting the planks two feet apart and covering them with any material that will give protection from wind and snow. It is advisable to have the planks solid to a height of two feet. These bottom planks should be treated to prevent rotting.

## Advanced Registry Hogs Preferred

COMMERCIAL hog breeders showed themselves ready and willing to pay premium prices at auction sales this year, for pigs with Advanced Registry breeding behind them.

Yorkshire boars out of sows qualified for Advanced Registry were

placed in the Lacombe district of Alberta last year, under the sire loan policy. The senior fieldman in Alberta for the Canada Department of Agriculture now reports that pigs sired by these boars, when auctioned at local sales, brought two to three dollars more per head than other pigs of similar size. Last year colored hogs sold most readily and brought the best prices at these sales.

Sixteen boars placed in the Ponoka West area of the Blindman Valley last fall are "doing a lot to bring the Yorkshire pigs back to the Valley," according to the local district agriculturist. Six hundred sows were serviced by the boars.

In Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Departments of Agriculture have agreed to purchase only boars from Advanced Registry sows. Boars on loan by the Ontario Department of Agriculture have had to meet this requirement for a number of years. In the Province of Quebec the bonus on boars from qualified sows is greater than that from non-tested pure bred.

In Prince Edward Island the only boars bonused by the provincial Department of Agriculture are those out of sows which score 85 points or more for carcass quality out of a possible 100.

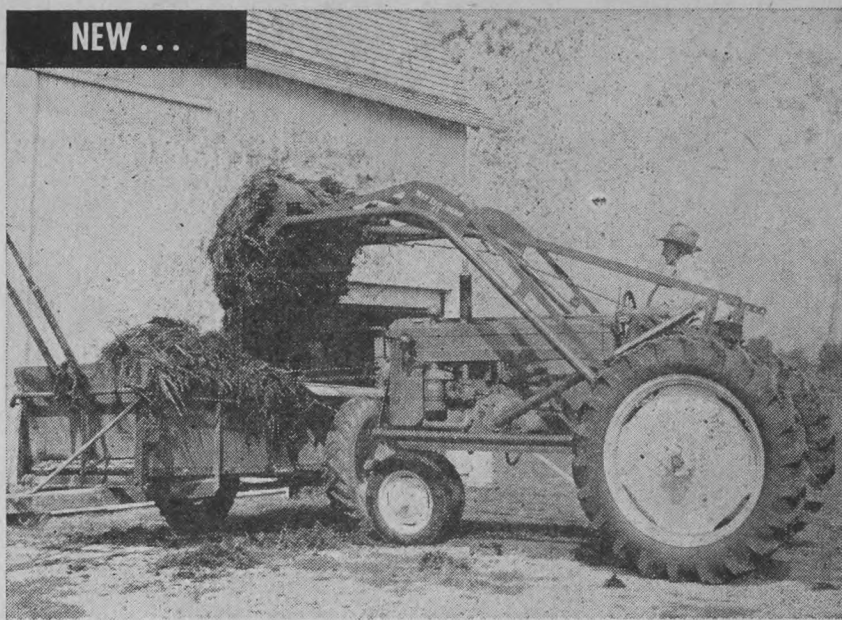
## You Can Feed Damaged Grain

VERY frequently, grains that have been damaged by frost, rust or other causes have a higher value as a feed in terms of cost, than sound grain. The prices for damaged grain are determined on the basis of value for milling and processing, and are sometimes at a lower figure than the relative value of the grain for feed.

Grain damaged by frost is not harmful to livestock, with the single exception of flax. Heated grain may cause digestive disturbances, but it is not usually harmful. Badly frozen and rusted grain ordinarily contains a high proportion of chaff and weed seeds, and though chaff has little feed value, the weed seeds do have some value as cattle and sheep feed. They have little value for hogs and poultry.

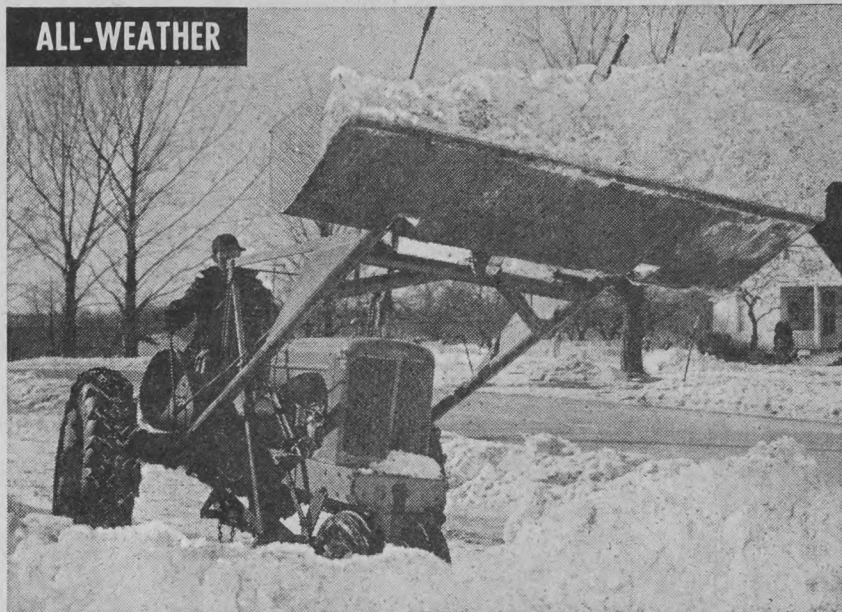
Damaged wheat, like ordinary wheat, is a heavy feed, according to Dr. Frank Whiting, nutritionist at the

## NEW ...



**NO. "40" NEW IDEA-HORN LOADER** for row crop and small standard tractors with short wheel bases. If you own an Allis-Chalmers "CA", Case DC-4 ('53-'54), Case VAC, I-H Super "C", or John Deere "40", ask your New Idea dealer about this new loader. (For similar tractors with longer wheel bases see model "505".)

## ALL-WEATHER



**"50" LOADER HAS FAST, HIGH LIFT.** Produces 2500 lbs. breakaway power at or below ground level. Available with double or single ram cylinders, standard or conversion frame. Compactness and low profile let you work in cramped quarters. Special models for Allis-Chalmers "WD" and "WD-45".

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No wonder it's tougher every year to find man power! Over 3 million workers have left the farm since 1950. But there's help aplenty if you know where to get it! The modern line of New Idea-Horn hydraulic loaders is one of the most important places to look for help.

10 easy-on-and-off interchangeable attachments\* give one man the "muscle" to do many major farm jobs, and most of the minor ones that used to take

several hired hands — at much lower cost, too!

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Let your New Idea dealer help you lick high labor costs with today's best answer to dwindling farm man power — a New Idea-Horn hydraulic loader.

\*Manure bucket, dirt bucket, snow scoop, pitch control, bulldozer blade, angle dozer blade, buck-rake, push-off stacker, loader boom and grapple fork.

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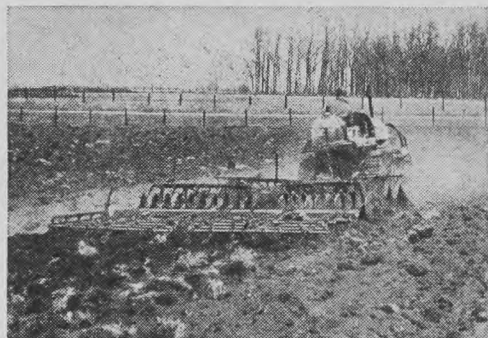
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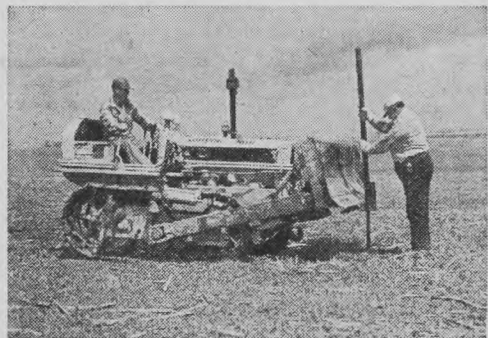
## A PICTURE VISIT to the Montz Bros. Farm

A CAT\* Diesel D2 Tractor is helping the Montz Bros. of Webster, Iowa, farm more land . . . make more money . . . live better . . . have more leisure time than ever before. As you take this picture visit to their farm, see why they say, "We certainly recommend the D2 to our neighbors!" See your Caterpillar Dealer today!

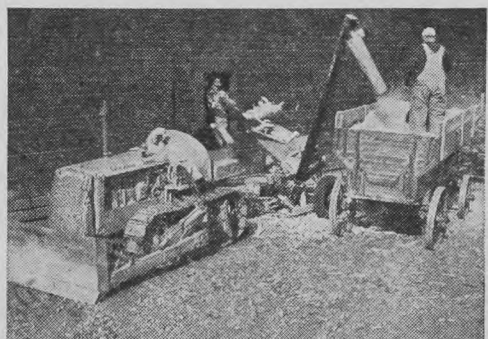
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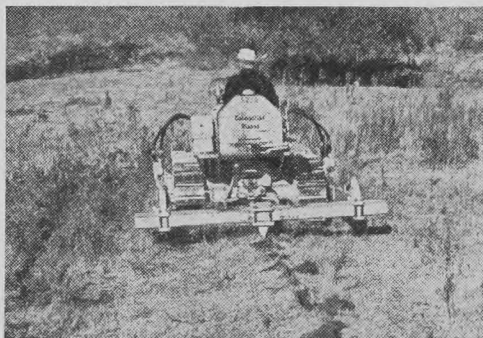
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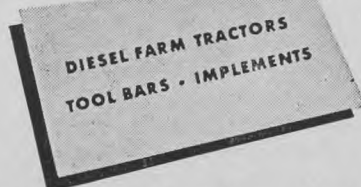
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## LIVESTOCK

Lethbridge Experimental Station. It should be introduced into rations gradually, especially for cattle and sheep. Most of the complaints against wheat as a feed are result from introducing it into the ration too rapidly, he says.

Frost-damaged wheat that does not weigh less than 45 pounds to the bushel has been found satisfactory as a livestock feed. Wheat weighing less than 45 pounds is satisfactory for wintering livestock, but is not a good fattening feed. Stock will not eat enough of it to make rapid gains.

Frozen barley and oats cannot be classed as fattening feeds either. They contain a higher percentage of frozen hulls than does sound grain. For this reason they should not be a large part of the ration for any class of poultry or swine, which have trouble digesting the excessive hulls.

The one feed that can be dangerous is flax: if frozen before it is mature, it may be poisonous to livestock, although even the flax is made safe through cooking. ✓

## Light and Heavy Grazing

IF range land is very heavily grazed it is widely recognized that less total grass will often be raised; not so widely recognized is the fact that too light grazing can also reduce the total production of forage.

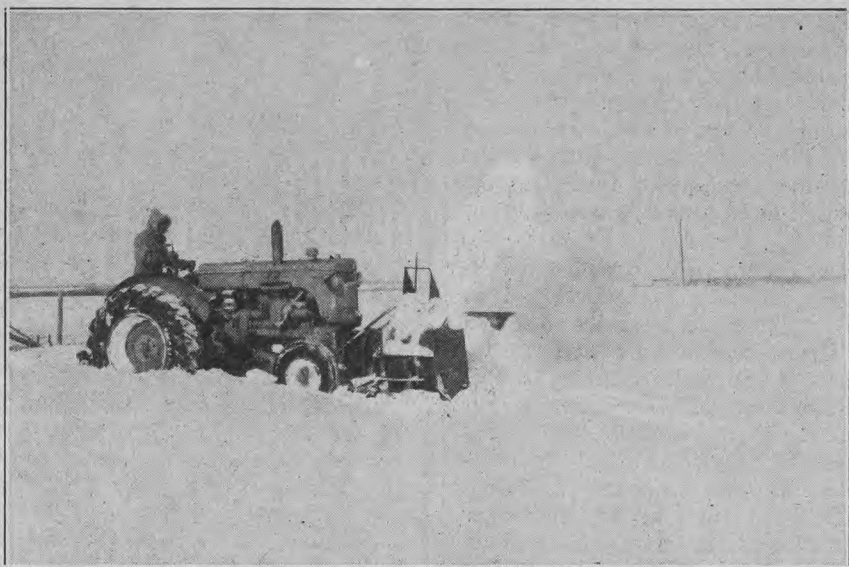
Yet this conclusion emerges from investigations carried on at the Stavely Grassland Substation of the Lethbridge Experimental Station in Alberta.

Production is related to the amount of dead vegetative matter left on the surface of the soil—a material known as "litter." With light grazing it was determined that 214 pounds per acre of this litter remained, while with moderate grazing the figure rose to 252 pounds. With heavy grazing it dropped to 132 pounds, and under very heavy grazing dropped to 46 pounds. The litter acts as a sponge, allows the moisture to percolate into the soil, and prevents the beating action of rain, which seals the soil surface. Pasture with a good covering of litter absorbs more of the rain that falls. This not only encourages additional growth, but reduces erosion.

A. Johnston, of the experimental station staff, measured the moisture absorbed by soils with varying amounts of litter. He found that moderately grazed rangeland had the highest average per cent of moisture at depths varying from the surface down to 18 inches, the lightly grazed had the next most, the heavily grazed next, and the very heavily grazed had the least of all.

"From the standpoint of range plants, the end results of overgrazing are serious," said Johnston. "Since less moisture is available for plant growth drought-resistant native species are favored, and these are usually shallow-rooted, short-growing grasses, deep-rooted perennial shrubby plants, and rapid-growing annual weeds. For forage value these cannot compare with the taller-growing grass species which make up an important part of good foothills range," he said. ✓





This home-made snow blower keeps a Manitoba farmer's roads open.

## Care Needed in Grain Drying

*Excessive temperatures and improper drying may damage the milling and baking qualities of wheat*

**I**F the drying of grain on farms is to be widely practised, it is most important that farmers exercise very great care," Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners, told *The Country Guide*.

Dr. Anderson pointed out that if wheat is dried to the point where more moisture than necessary is removed, the owner of the wheat will lose money through reduced weight of the wheat. Even more important, he feels, is the fact that if temperatures are not controlled within the proper range of heats, the excellent milling and baking reputation of Canadian wheat could be damaged, which, in turn, could endanger markets developed over many years.

"It is important to measure the temperature of the air reaching the grain," he said. "For batch drying, the temperature of the air should not exceed 135 degrees F., and for continuous drying in farm units, the temperature of the air should not at any time exceed 160 degrees F. An accurate thermometer should be used." He pointed out also, that the air temperature in drying grain to be used for seed or malting should not exceed 100 to 110 degrees F.

"A tremendous amount of wheat was dried in terminals in 1951," said

Dr. Anderson. "When we first started drying, our overseas customers tested the wheat for milling and baking, but they learned that we dried under careful scientific control, under the direction of this laboratory, and came to trust our drying. The quality of the grain was not damaged," he added.

"To be perfectly frank, I am a little nervous of widespread farm drying, although if individual farmers exercise great care, the reputation of our grain need not be damaged," he said. "However, there is widespread grain drying in the United Kingdom and it has been found difficult to control. Moreover, their wheat doesn't have the high baking qualities of ours, and so is less susceptible to damage."

Dr. Anderson suggested that the ideal thing is to let the grain dry naturally in the field. When this is impossible, as it has been on several occasions over the past few years, the second best is to dry it in terminals where the operation can be scientifically controlled. If this is impossible farm dryers become necessary. "But farmers should recognize that they are accepting a considerable responsibility for the reputation of Canadian wheat when they undertake to dry it, and should use good dryers and control temperatures carefully," he said. v

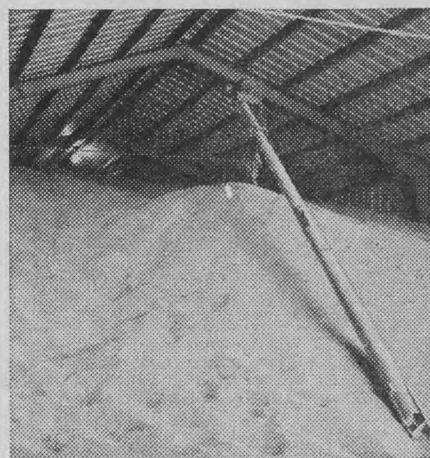
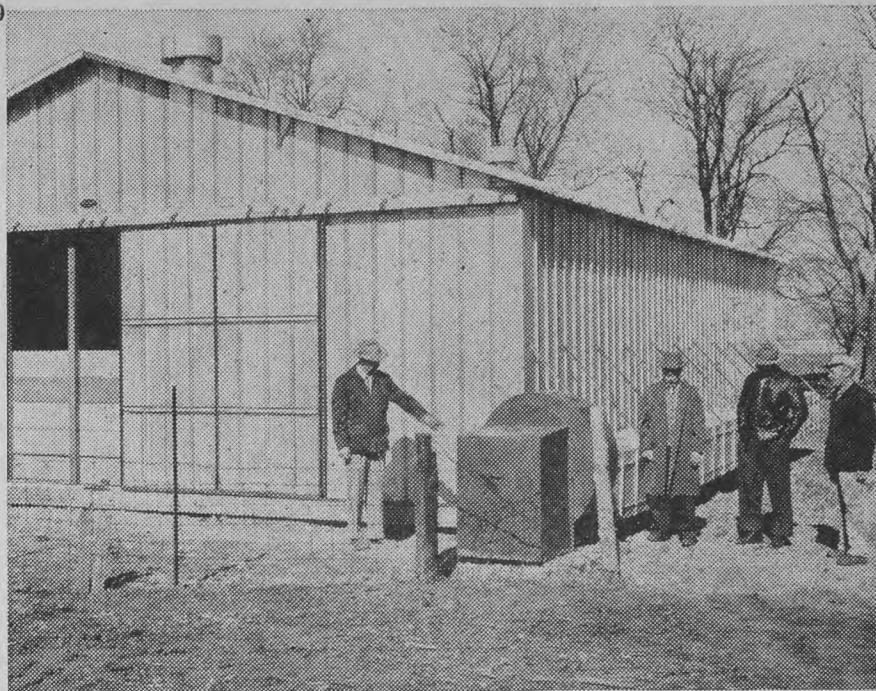
## New Durum Wheats On the Way

*No available durum variety will resist Race 15B of stem rust. Planting durum in 1955 will be risky business*

**F**OR the past two years, farmers in the rust area of western Canada have had poor luck with durum wheat. Such standard varieties as Stewart, Mindum and Carleton have been so attacked by Race 15B of stem rust that, in many cases, fields have not been worth cutting.

At the recent meeting in Winnipeg of the Manitoba Agronomists Conference, members agreed not to encour-

age the planting of durums. Field crops research men were very doubtful as to the advisability of recommending any durum variety for planting in Manitoba. Although recognizing that one variety might be better than another they felt that the rust hazard was such that they did not wish to give any appearance of encouraging farmers in the rust areas to plant durum wheat. (Please turn page)



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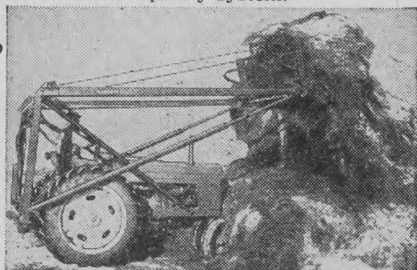
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## FIELD

The cereal crops committee reported a new durum in the making at the Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg. Two new crosses, still unnamed and unlicensed, show good resistance to rust Race 15B. Preliminary quality tests suggest that the quality is satisfactory, although more extensive testing is necessary.

Four durum varieties with some resistance to 15B, and developed in North Dakota, are presently on test in the United States. A licensed variety, Sentry, is also partly resistant to 15B and has produced good crops in rust-infested North Dakota. Tests conducted at Langdon, N.D., demonstrated a wide variation in durum yields. Stewart yielded 3.5 bushels per acre; Nugget, five bushels; Mindum, seven bushels; and the more or less resistant Sentry and Strain 372 yielded 30 bushels and 50.5 bushels, respectively. Although coated with rust the last two produced good crops.

These new varieties are not expected to be generally available in the United States before 1956. Pending their increase, the best guess is that only about one-third of North Dakota's regular 7,500 durum producers will be seeding durum wheat in 1955.

Plantings are likely to be greatly reduced in western Canada. Many consistent durum growers will seed no durum in 1955. In spite of high price prospects for those that succeed in nudging a crop past the rust menace, many farmers, with the memory of two lost or damaged crops painfully fresh, will wait for the resistant varieties.

How long they will have to wait for these developing varieties it is impossible to say. "Seed of our two strains is not available now, and will not be available until they have been conclusively proved to be good, and are approved as new varieties, and licensed," A. B. Masson, cerealist in charge of durum breeding work at the Rust Research Laboratory told The Country Guide.

In the meantime an attempt is being made to increase the new strains in the southern United States. Crops developed by the Canadian plant breeders are presently being increased in Arizona by the Rust Research Laboratory. Unfortunately, there is some doubt as to whether these plantings will mature early enough to permit planting the increase seed on the Canadian prairies in 1955.

In the absence of available rust-resistant varieties, the durums remain a high-risk crop. "Durum wheats are extremely susceptible to Race 15B of stem rust, and if there is another rust epidemic in 1955 there is every possibility that they will again be a failure," advised the Manitoba Agronomists Conference. Farmers who plan to run the risk of planting durums should use the better varieties, should seed as early as possible, and should use fairly heavy applications of 11-48-0 phosphate fertilizer.

Those in the rust area who decide to plant durum should secure their seed stocks as soon as possible, as seed will be in short supply. They should also seed durum with their eyes open. In spite of early seeding and fertilizing they will be betting their crops against rust again infesting the durum fields of western Canada in 1955.

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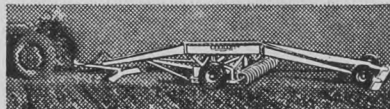
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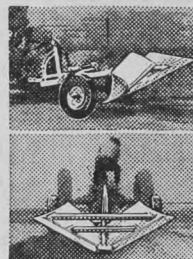
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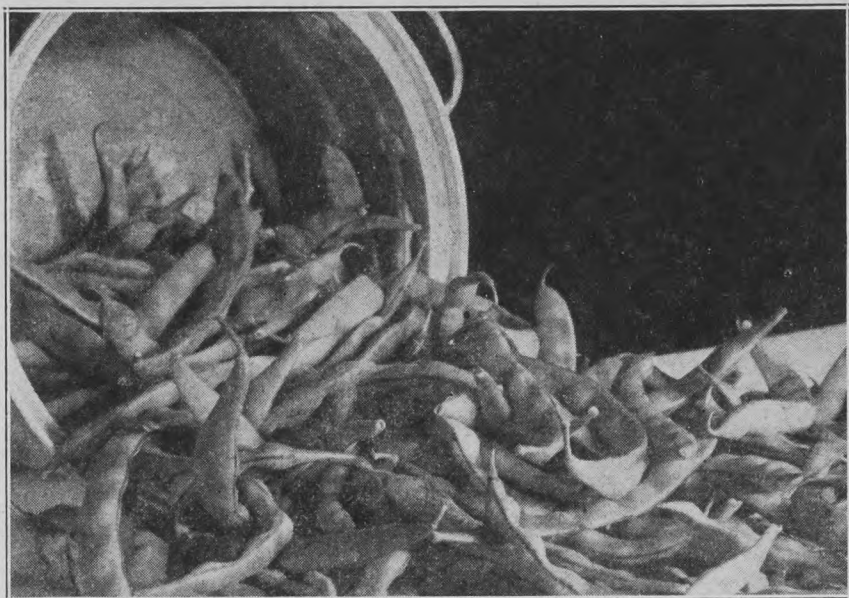
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## HORTICULTURE



[Hadley photo]

Now is a good time to begin planning the vegetable garden, for greater variety and longer season usefulness.

### Farmstead Planning Is Best Done Now

**W**INTER, when there is no pressure of outside work to make the days seem all too short, is the best time to plan the farmstead. There are few farmsteads that would not be better places to live on, if they were graced by a few more trees, shrubs, and flowers. All of these are available at very little time and expense; and a little planning in the winter months will be time well spent, indeed.

Information is available in any agricultural representative's office (or district agriculturist), at any experimental station, provincial department of agriculture, or the horticulture department of any provincial university, as to recommended varieties of trees, shrubs, flowers, grass seed and vegetables. A plan of your farmstead showing the size and location and shape of the buildings and the location of fences and lanes, is the first requirement for a good plan. This, together with an idea of the amount of money you feel able to spend, over, say, a three or five-year period, will bring back many a valuable suggestion from well qualified persons whose business it is to help you. Make a start this year, or add something to what you already have. Follow a plan. Help to make farm life pleasanter and farm living on the prairies more abundant. Do it now. V

### Varieties of Garden Corn

by D. R. ROBINSON

**M**EMBERS of the Saskatchewan Gardener's Guild,—204 in all,—representative of 161 communities between Township 2 in the south and Township 59 in the northwest, grew samples of Dorinny corn distributed in 1954 from the University of Saskatchewan, through the generous co-operation of W. L. Kerr, Superintendent, Forest Nursery Station, Sutherland.

The season was below normal as to temperatures and above normal as to rainfall, but a brief questionnaire sent out in the early fall requesting information as to the quality, maturity, and germination of table corn varieties brought out some useful informa-

tion. Of the 204 reporters, 24 said that none of the corn varieties grown by them matured sufficiently for table use; and about the same number grew only Dorinny. However, 154 reports show maturity comparisons between two or more varieties; 147 with regard to quality; and 178 as to the germination of seed.

As to maturity, Dorinny matured first in 59.4 gardens out of 100; and some other variety matured earlier for 35.1 per cent. In a few cases (5.2 per cent), Dorinny and some other variety matured at the same time.

As to quality, 62.6 per cent of the gardeners preferred Dorinny, 31.9 per cent some other variety, and 5.4 per cent found no difference. On the question of germination 69.9 per cent preferred Dorinny, 3.3 per cent found it inferior, and 29.8 per cent saw no difference. (The Dorinny seed was treated with Merlane, one of several effective dual-purpose seed treatments.)

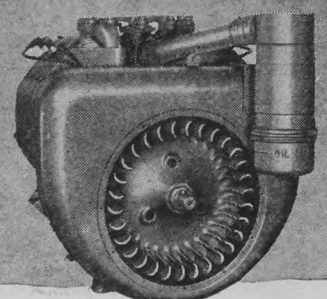
In all, the 204 reports listed 32 varieties, of which Sugar Prince and Golden Bantam were grown by 52 gardeners; Golden Midget by 25; and Spancross, Golden Gem, and Gill's Early Market by 20. Sugar Prince seemed to be the only variety which was sometimes preferred over Dorinny for both early maturity and quality.

Growing conditions were definitely unfavorable in 1954, but it would seem evident that where both earliness and quality are essential, Dorinny and Sugar Prince merit consideration. V

### Vegetables In Storage

**A** VERY touchy and rainy fall season has probably been responsible for putting many potatoes and other vegetables into storage with less care than they would normally be given. The rush to take advantage of every minute of good weather no doubt means that the potato bins contain some frozen potatoes; and any other vegetables in storage may not have been sorted as carefully as in more normal years. This means that it is even more important than ever to go over the vegetables in storage before too long. Failure to do this may mean an unusual amount of rot and spoilage during the winter. V

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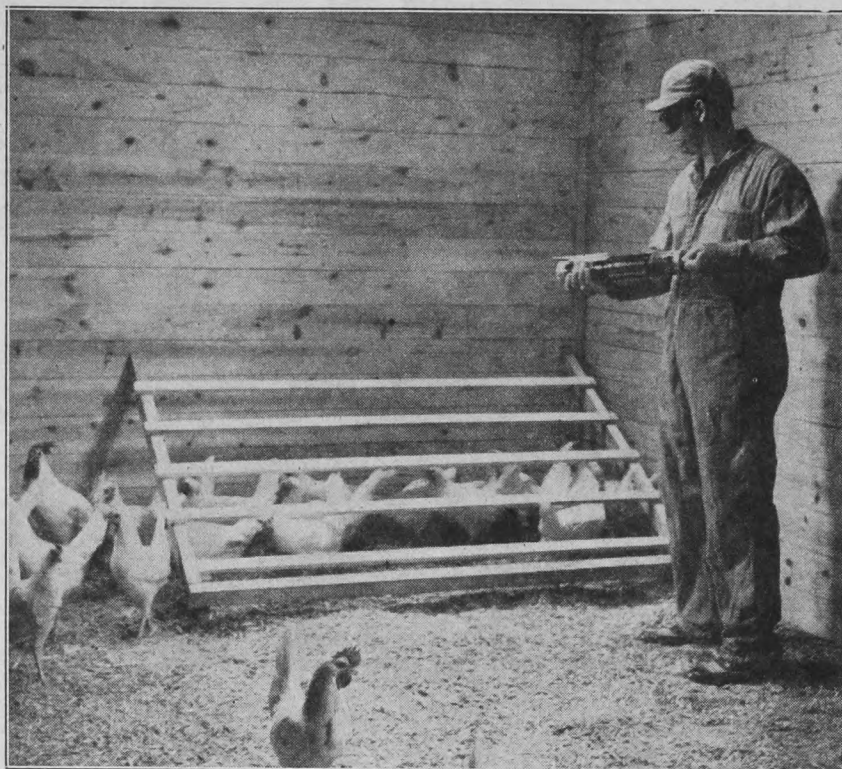
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The Newcastle Disease dust vaccine is a preparation of the harmless live virus type. Poultrymen have only to empty the vaccine powder into an ordinary, inexpensive dust gun, and it is ready to apply. The gun should, however, not be used for any other purpose.

Immunization by dust must be carried out in a closed area. All doors and windows should be closed, and ventilating fans shut off for a period of 15 to 30 minutes to enable the birds to inhale the dust particles in heavy concentrations. Although the vaccine can be used at any age as stated, it is best when administered to birds of from five to seven days of age. For maximum protection of both breeding and laying stock, flocks should be immunized every four to six months. A decrease in egg production may result immediately after the vaccine is given, but this condition will not last very long.

## Lights for Winter Laying

EGG production may be maintained during the shorter days of the winter months by efficient use of artificial lights. When daylight becomes inadequate, lights should be turned on in time to allow a 12-hour day, as long as production is on the increase. This can be stepped up to a minimum of 13 hours when laying begins to level off.

Lights should be turned on for the full period right at the start, and a

regular schedule maintained for the rest of the season. Any abrupt change in either the length of time, or the intensity of light may cause production to stop. When lights are discontinued in the spring, however, a gradual 15-minute per week reduction is advisable.

Laying houses should be equipped with one 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet of floor space. When all-night lights are used, intensity may be reduced to one-third. If morning light is provided, feed and water must be available when they come on, but birds receiving light and feed in the evening have to have lights equipped with a dimming device to induce them to return to the roosts.

Light location will depend on the type and width of the laying house. Where the latter is not more than 24 feet wide, lights should be placed in a single row midway between the roosts and the front of the house, at intervals of ten feet or less. In wider laying houses, a double row of lights will be necessary. All lights should be suspended about six feet above the floor, with the greatest intensity falling on the water fountain and feeders.

## Beware Of Ice

ICE in the poultry drinking fountain can throw laying hens off production. To keep them at peak laying capacity during the winter months a steady supply of good water is essential. Poultrymen can ensure that the water is kept at the right drinking temperature (40 to 45 deg. F.) by installing an electric heating device in the water pan, or under the fountain. Where there is no electricity in the poultry house, a kerosene lamp under the fountain will do the job. But be sure to clear litter from around the fountain to guard against fire.

Both the hen and the egg she lays are about two-thirds water. A steady water supply, therefore, is the most important single step in maintaining winter egg production.





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\*Also available with heavy-duty gasoline engine.



J. J. "Joe" Siller, Box 25, Regina, Sask., who farms 4 quarter sections, says this about his McCormick Super W6-TA: "I bought my Super W6-TA last spring, putting in about 550 hours with it in '54, and I'm really sold. That new torque

amplifier drive and independent power take-off are a slick team, especially on jobs like pull-type combining, when the torque amplifier really proves itself. When you hit the tough spots—I mean the spots that normally make you shift down, just pull back the T A lever, and BINGO!—up goes your power and down comes your speed—without stalling, clutching or shifting. I like the torque amplifier, too, for tight corners with heavy loads. You can turn on a dime—with abundance of power, and minimum slip-page. Take it from me, the Super W6-TA is a real winner."

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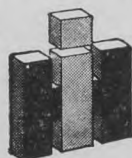
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year I put in 700 hours with it. A lot of the time I was pulling a 14-foot McCormick No. 10 heavy-duty cultivator at a depth of 8 to 9 inches—around sloughs and in sod. That was the proof of the pudding! Then I knew I had a tractor with capacity to do my toughest jobs—with remarkably little fuel, too. For work output, fuel thrift, and operating ease, you just can't beat my Super WD-9. It's the 'real McCoy'."

PROVE TO YOURSELF what advantages a McCormick Super W6-TA diesel or Super WD-9 offers you in price, work capacity, fuel economy, and fast job-to-job mobility. Visit your nearby IH dealer—ask about the complete line of McCormick equipment that lets you load your diesel tractor for top efficiency, on every job, in every condition. Try out fast-acting, two-way, clutch-free hydraulic Remote Control. See how International diesel power cuts your fuel bill 50 percent or more. Ask for a Super W6-TA or WD-9 demonstration.



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## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Hardworking calf club members are the Quist boys of Westholme, Vancouver Island.

## Lamb's Tale From North Dakota

*The story of a little 4-H lamb who thought she could paddle like a goose*

WHEN Billie Womachs of New Rockford, North Dakota, brought his ewe lamb, Millie, to the sheep show at his county 4-H achievement day the little animal was soaking wet. To add a further handicap to the operations of the youthful showman, his dog Spike, a close pal of the lamb's, insisted on remaining in the show ring to ensure that his woolly friend received fair play. As can be expected, the judges and other contestants weren't too happy about this arrangement, but Spike ignored their feelings in the matter—he didn't like the looks of this crowd and was going to keep an eye on them.

The lamb's wetness came about through another farmyard friendship. Millie had struck up during her stay at the Womachs' place. Some geese that Billie's sister was raising as her 4-H project became firm friends of the dog and lamb. When the time came to make the trip to the achievement day show the cantankerous birds swam the river behind the Womach barn to evade capture, and their

friends Millie and Spike followed suit. The result was one very bedraggled little lamb in the show ring at New Rockford, and an embarrassed young owner.

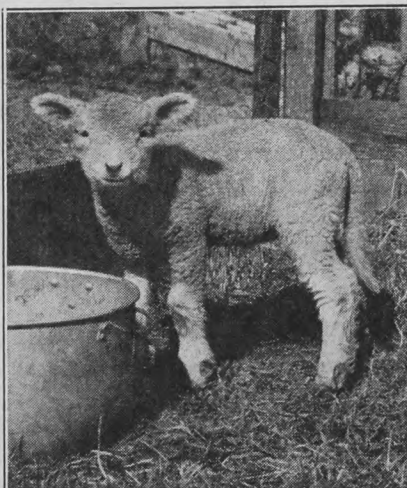
In spite of her unfortunate choice of companions, Millie came through with a bright red prize ribbon, much to Billie Womachs' delight. A prize in his very first year of club work augured well for his future career as a 4-H member. Billie plans to raise more sheep this year, but he intends to keep an eye on the sort of friends they take up with. V

## Twenty-three Years of Progress

THE 4-H club movement in Canada can look with pride on the fact that membership has doubled over the past ten years, and more than tripled since the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs was organized in 1931. A tribute to the quality of both leaders and members, and to the wide appeal of the 4-H ideal itself. Last year enrollments reached a record high of 68,713 members in a total of 4,788 clubs, an increase of 3,498 members over the figures for 1953.

If membership is any gauge of a project's popularity, clothing clubs rank first with 13,811 members, dairy calf clubs second with 11,549, and garden clubs take third place with 10,679 enrolled. Over 40 per cent of the total Canadian membership is concentrated in the three prairie provinces.

The number of girls taking part in 4-H activities is on the increase: of last year's total 33,459 were girls, and 35,354 were boys. Although club size varies a good deal from district to district, the average club has from 14 to 15 members, and the average age of the members is about 13.5 years. V



A lamb is known by the friends she keeps.



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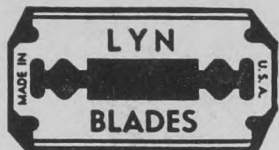
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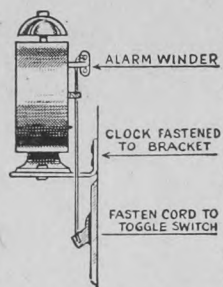
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## WORKSHOP

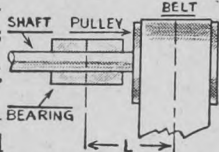
## Handy Cold Weather Ideas

Prairie farmers tell of ways in which ideas have saved them time and money

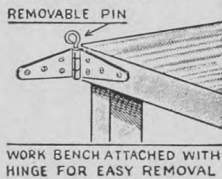


**Time Switch.** A time switch can be made with an alarm clock as shown in the illustration. Screw the clock to a bracket above the switch, and fasten a strong cord to the alarm spring winder and tie it to the switch. When the alarm goes off it will wind up the cord and throw the toggle switch.—O. T., Man. ✓

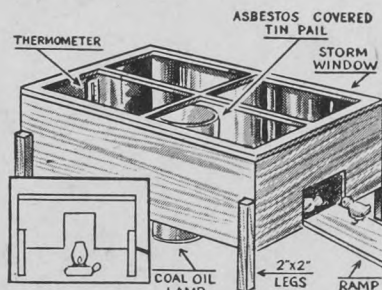
**Narrow Drives and Bearings.** Where practicable it is often desirable to discard wide drives and sleeve bearings in favor of narrow, chain drives and ball bearings. The distance "L," shown in the illustration, should be as short as possible. This is the "lever arm" between the center of the pulley, or other drive, and the center of the bearing. The greater the distance "L" the larger must the shaft be to withstand bending. In buying new equipment it should be recognized that wide belt drives and sleeve bearings are less efficient, as well as being bulkier, than a chain and ball bearing assembly.—W. F. S. ✓



**Attaching Work Bench.** An easy way of attaching your work bench to the wall and still having it readily detachable is shown in the illustration. The pin in the hinges should be removed and replaced with one with a loop in the end. This permits easy removal of the pin.—A. B., Sask. ✓



**Practical Brooder.** I successfully raised my first batch of chicks on a brooder that I made from a discarded wooden box, a lard pail and a coal oil lamp. I cut a hole in the box bottom, large enough to permit the pail to be pushed in, bottom up, making a tight joint with the box bottom.

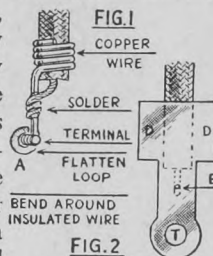


Four 2x2 legs held the box high enough for the lamp to extend a short way into the pail, which was wrapped around with a pad of asbestos. I placed a storm window over the top, and inserted a thermometer so I could watch the temperature. As the chicks needed more room, they learned to use a low ramp from the floor to a hole cut in one end of the brooder.—C. H., Alta. ✓

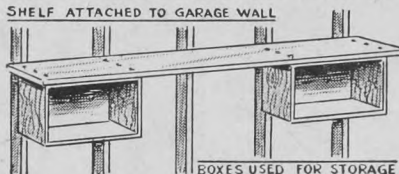
**Light at Night.** Driving at night with no trouble light in the car I found that I had to change a tire. I had a newspaper in the car, and the person with me held it in front of the headlight. A map could be used just as well. It reflected a lot of light onto the job.—G. L., Man. ✓



**Strong Terminal Connection.** The illustration attached shows two methods I have used to strengthen electrical cable connections, necessary if they will be under any tension. I make several turns around the outside of the cable with stiff copper wire, and make a loop in the end of this wire for fastening to the terminal post. I then wind the end of the bared conducting cable around this wire, as shown, and solder it in position. A flat piece of copper could be used as shown in Fig. 2, the connection being made at point E. Ends of the cable should be taped, and the method should only be used on rubber covered wire.—A. W., B.C. ✓

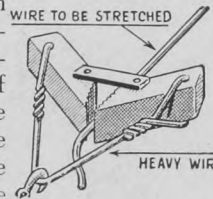


**Garage Shelf.** I made a sturdy and useful shelf in my garage by nailing two boxes of equal size to the studs and wall and then nailing a shelf attached to garage wall. The boxes used for storage.

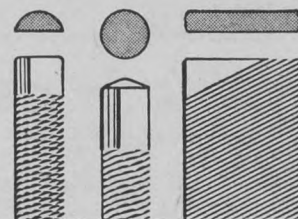


wide board across them. The boxes provide storage space. They could be fitted with drawers and compartments.—I. W. D. ✓

**Slipless Wire Gripper.** Two heavy metal pieces about two inches long and half an inch thick fastened together with one-inch lengths of strap metal make an excellent wire gripper. In use the end of the wire is slipped between the grippers. The greater the pull on the wire the tighter it will be gripped.—H. E. F. ✓



**Hand Protectors.** Most of us have barked our knuckles on door frames when running a wheelbarrow through. I built hand protectors by putting on wooden blocks as shown and tacking on a stiff leather strap. This protects the knuckles.—J. P. E., Alta. ✓



## Three popular SAW CHAIN FILES

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BLACK DIAMOND Saw Chain Files give you all these and many other qualities. Using "any old file" can ruin the finest saw chain. Use the guide below and your hardware retailer's help to be safe.

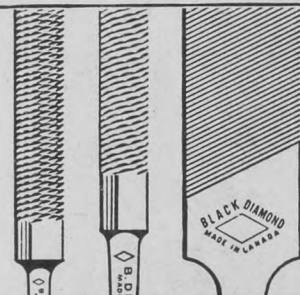
• **Black Diamond Half Round Saw Chain File** is made for "hooked" type raker teeth. Flat side sharpens cutting edges. 6" length.

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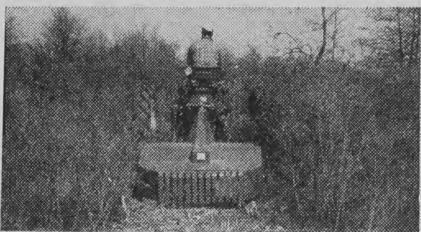
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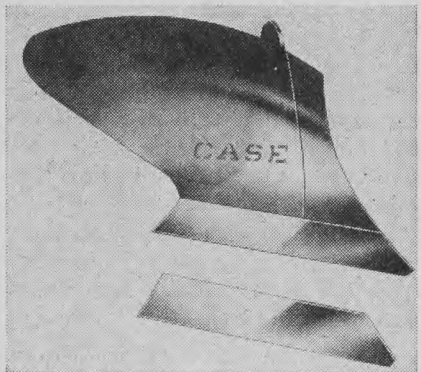
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## WHAT'S NEW



This high speed rotary cutter, powered by the tractor take-off, according to the manufacturer, cuts, shreds and spreads saplings, buck brush, sagebrush, weeds, corn stalks, and trims pastures or orchards. (John Deere Plow Co.) (61) ✓



The plow share shown never needs sharpening, according to its makers. Made of special steel, it resists wear and absorbs shocks without bending or breaking. (J. I. Case Co.) (62) ✓



A 12-inch electric fan in the top of the bonnet of this "Air-Brella" directs air in such a way that, according to the manufacturer, the tractor or combine operator is surrounded by a cooling wall of air, which keeps out dust, insects, fumes and spray or dusting chemicals. (Farmhand Co.) (63) ✓

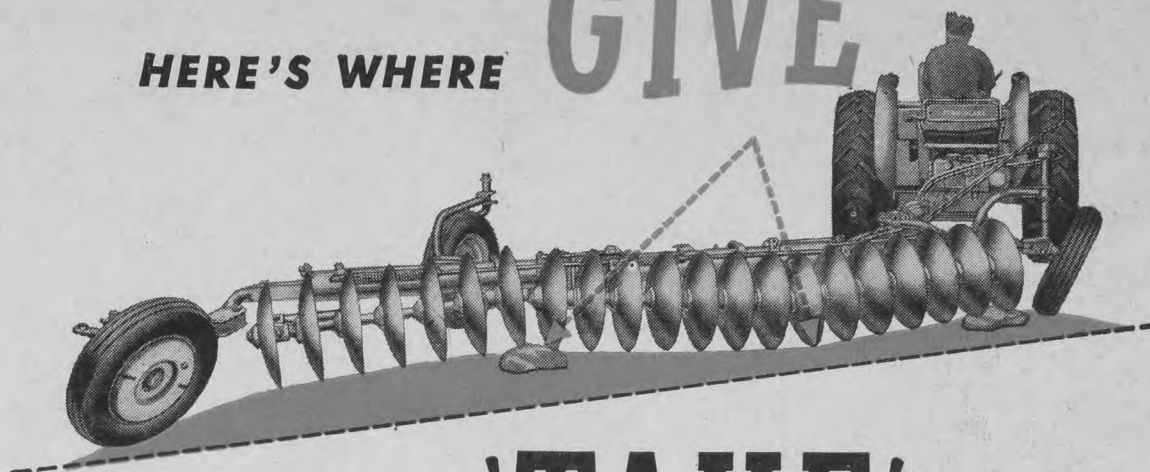


This stairway, designed for seven and one-half to nine-foot ceiling heights, folds in sections and lies in the attic when not in use. A tempered spring operating mechanism aids retraction, according to the manufacturer, the unit's self-locking principle ensures rigidity. (Ez-Way Co.) (64) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

HERE'S WHERE

'GIVE'



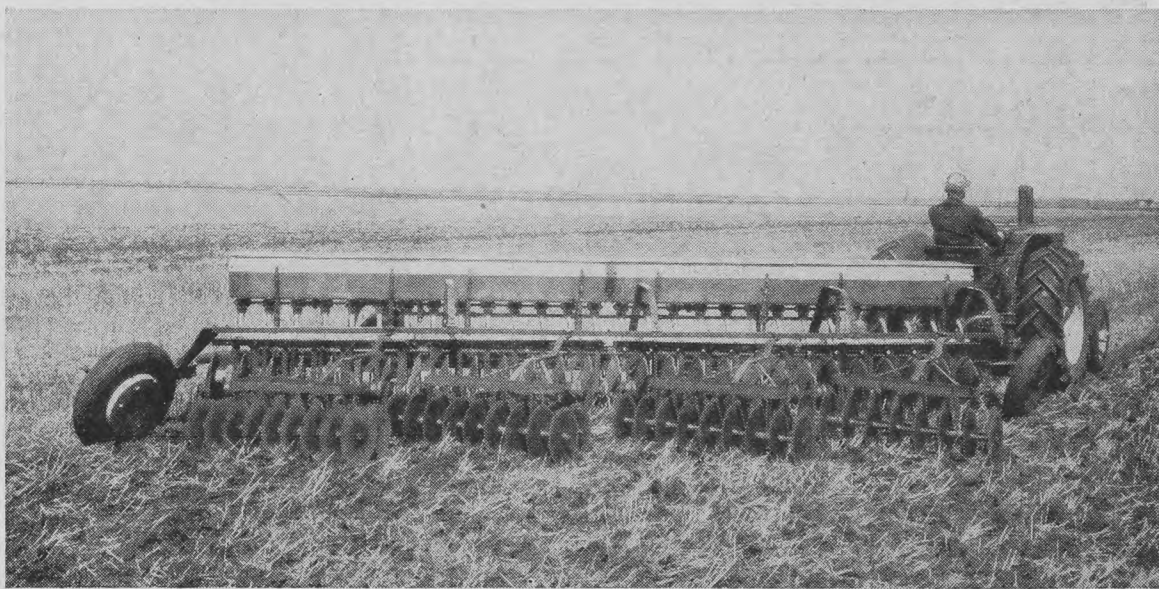
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## Generally Speaking . . .

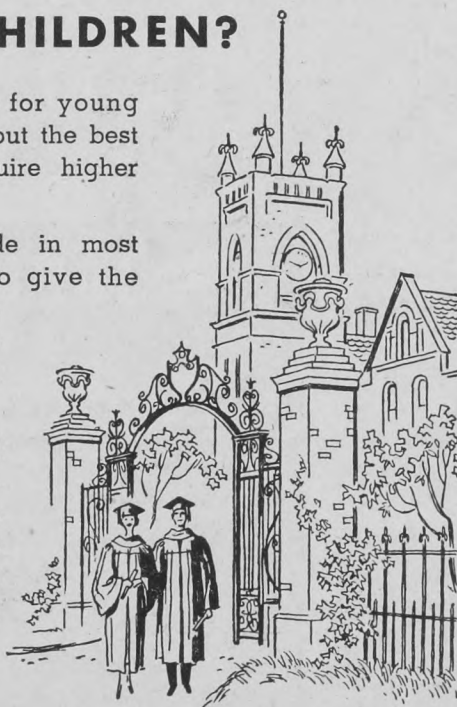
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# MONTHLY

### Wheat Supply and Trade

Estimates of supplies of wheat remaining on or about November 1, 1954, in the four major exporting countries for export and carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 1,949.6 million bushels, according to a Dominion Bureau of Statistics report. This figure is about two per cent greater than the 1,916.5 million bushels available at the corresponding date the previous year. Supplies at November 1, 1954, in millions of bushels were held as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: United States, 1,133.5 (1,033.7); Canada, 659.9 (769.6); Australia, 99.4 (43.8); Argentina, 56.4 (69.4). These estimates included on farm stocks as well as those in commercial position.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour from these four countries for the first quarter of the current crop year were 177.5 million bushels, down 3.1 per cent from the figure for the comparable period of 1953-54.

Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour during this period were 73.3 million bushels corresponding with 79.2 million bushels during the same period of the previous year. Domestic disappearance of wheat has shown a fair increase during the current year.

Despite a slight decline in wheat exports during the early months of the crop year, officials of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Federal Department of Agriculture predict wheat exports in excess of those of last year. It is also anticipated that domestic disappearance will be greater due to increased use of lower grade wheat for livestock feed. If these trends are realized the Canadian carryover of wheat at July 31, 1955, could be materially reduced from the near record level of supply at July 31, 1954.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture likewise have an optimistic view and according to the December issue of the *Wheat Situation* total world wheat trade in 1954-55 is expected to increase somewhat above that of 1953-54. World wheat production for 1954 was forecast in late September at 6,870 million bushels on the basis of preliminary records. This was 350 million bushels below last year's production, the decrease being due mainly to smaller crops in the United States and Canada. Wheat production in Europe at 1,720 million bushels was only slightly below the 1953 crop with Western European production increases offsetting decreases in other European countries. However, this does not present the complete picture since it must be borne in mind that much of the 1954 crop in North America and some European countries has been of inferior quality and much of it unsuitable for milling purposes.

#### Change in Wheat Prices

The Canadian Wheat Board last month raised its selling price on the four top grades of wheat. Price advances of one cent per bushel on No. 1 Northern and two cents per bushel on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Northern induced some speculation as to the reasons for the increase. In keeping with their

usual policy on such matters, Board officials declined to comment.

It would seem to be logical, however, that the Wheat Board raised its prices slightly because it believes the market situation warrants the increase. The poor quality of European wheat, much of which is said to be severely impaired in baking quality, may be expected to increase the demand for wheat of high milling quality readily available in Canada. While Canada has substantial quantities of such wheat in store only 41 per cent of the current prairie wheat crop falls in the four top grades of hard spring wheat. However, Canadian exports may be influenced by the size of crops to be harvested in the Southern Hemisphere and government officials have taken care to add this promise to their forecasts.

In the United States government officials are predicting further increases in wheat prices, if for different reasons than in Canada.

Despite the fact that the U.S. has the largest wheat supply in history, cash prices have advanced and in mid-November were generally at the highest levels of the season—30 to 40 cents above the low points in June. This strengthening in prices reflects the relatively small "free" supplies of top quality wheat, because of the large holdings under the price support programs. Officials anticipate further price advances because these "free" supplies are not large enough to meet anticipated requirements during the remainder of the marketing year.

Wheat stocks of all qualities in all positions on October 1 totalled 1,682 million bushels. Of this quantity, 773 million bushels were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation and a further 29 million bushels were accounted for by loans outstanding on 1953 and earlier crops. An additional 300 million bushels of the 1954 wheat crop were under price support, leaving about 580 million bushels of "free" wheat for domestic use and exports of "free" wheat. However, wheat can move out of price support whenever farmers find the domestic price more attractive than the support level and the C.C.C. can and does sell wheat for export and domestic use. The United States is making a determined effort to move government holdings of wheat under various surplus disposal programs.

#### Quality and Price Key Factors in U.S. Wheat Exports

Price and quality will be key factors in moving U.S. wheat to Europe during the 1954-55 marketing season, according to Earl Corey, grain marketing specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. Returning from a three-month survey of European markets, Mr. Corey said:

"U.S. wheat cannot participate in those markets on any other than a residual basis unless (1) we can get our prices in line with those of our competitors; (2) we can raise the quality of the wheat we send into export channels; (3) we can make our certificates acceptable to the European importer; and (4) we can match Canadian and Australian exporters on pricing methods."



## COMMENTARY

Mr. Corey considered the pricing policy of Canada and Australia which permits the fixing of the price at a date subsequent to the date of the bill of lading as having some considerable effect on the wheat trade. "This practice," he said, "allows the importer to have the wheat in his elevator or close to it by the time it is necessary for him to fix a price and pay for the grain." ✓

### Some U.S. Price Supports Down

The 1955 price support level on oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums was reduced sharply last month by U.S. Agriculture Secretary Benson. Commencing with the 1955 crop year the support price of these grains will be reduced from 85 per cent of parity—the price prevailing during the current year—to 70 per cent of parity.

This means that 1955 price guarantees will be approximately as follows: oats, 61 cents a bushel, compared with 75 cents on the 1954 crop; barley, 94 cents a bushel, compared with \$1.15; rye, \$1.18 a bushel, compared with \$1.43, and sorghums, \$1.78 per 100 pounds, compared with \$2.28.

Supports on these grains are determined by the secretary of agriculture and may range from 90 per cent of parity down to nothing. In contrast, support prices are mandatory for the so-called basic crops, wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco and rice, and have been supported at 90 per cent of parity since World War II.

Under high price supports, production of oats, barley, rye and grain sorghum increased in 1954 and substantial quantities are held in storage under the government loan program. It is the hope of the Administration that lower support prices on the four grains will direct greater volume into consumption. Mr. Benson is reported to have stated that this will probably mean "somewhat lower market prices" for the crops. As a result of lower prices, dairymen and poultry producers who have been caught in a cost-price squeeze might be expected to benefit.

Reduction of support prices on these grains will be of interest to Canadian producers of oats, barley and rye since the policy should bring U.S. market prices more closely in line with current world prices. Under U.S. law the administration is required to investigate imports of agricultural products whenever such imports appear likely to interfere with the price support program. Present limitations on imports of Canadian oats and barley are the indirect result of high support prices. If Mr. Benson's expectations are realized, it is to be hoped that no indefinite prolongation of import quotas will take place. The current restrictions against imports of Canadian oats and barley expire on October 1, 1955.

However, Canadian farmers should look upon the present trend in the U.S. as one of ultimate benefit rather than an early one. Probably a substantial reduction in U.S. acreage, or a crop failure, together with a sizeable reduction in existing supplies will be required before Canadian export prospects improve materially.

While reducing price supports the U.S. also removed the last of the Federal controls on what farmers can plant on land diverted from major crop pro-

duction by government imposed acreage curbs. Previously, the government had instituted a system of "cross-compliance" which would have forced farmers to comply with every acreage allotment on their land in order to qualify for price support for any one crop. The only curbs left on farmers are those for individual crops. ✓

### Lakehead Shipping Closes

Navigation officially closed on Lakehead shipping, Tuesday, December 14, with the clearing of the S.S. John E. F. Misener. The Misener carried the 1,104th cargo to be loaded this season, less than two-thirds the 1,833 vessels which cleared Fort William-Port Arthur during the 1953 navigation season.

Initial estimates indicate that some 300 million bushels of grain had moved from the Lakehead area since the opening of the shipping season. This compared with clearances of some 448 million bushels during the corresponding period of the previous year.

While shipments from the Lakehead were disappointing compared with the 1953 navigation period, a new record was set for Canada's northern Port of Churchill. Over 11 million bushels were loaded for overseas destinations during the Port's comparatively short shipping period. ✓

### Coarse Grains Movement

A steady overseas demand for Canadian barley has been shown during early winter months. It is understood that substantial commitments have been made for clearance next spring and consequently current export figures do not indicate the full extent of the demand. Export movement including overseas and U.S. shipments for the period August 1 to December 15 are estimated at 37.5 million bushels, down some 15 million bushels from the reported shipments for the same period a year ago. Shipments to the U.S. are down approximately 6.5 million bushels. Domestic disappearance during the same period stands at 15.5 million bushels, up some 3.3 million bushels from the previous year. The increased domestic disappearance is due possibly to greater numbers of livestock on feed this year.

The Canadian oats position likewise shows larger domestic disappearance during the current crop year as compared with 1953-54 utilization. Overseas shipments are being well maintained but movement to the U.S. is down drastically. Total exports of Canadian oats from the commencement of the current crop year to December 15 amount to 12.8 million bushels, in sharp contrast with 45.7 million bushels exported during the same period last year. Domestic disappearance is up 1.1 million bushels from 18.8 million bushels last season.

A fairly satisfactory overseas demand continues for Canadian flax with shipments going to several European countries and the Orient. Exports to mid-December amount to 1.1 million bushels compared with 2.1 million bushels during the same period of the previous year. Domestic disappearance continues closely in line with that of last year, being down approximately 200,000 bushels from the 1953 figure of 1.7 million bushels. ✓

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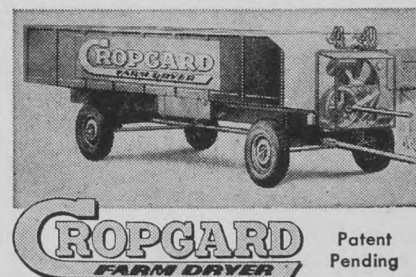
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## Looking Ahead Through 1955

Continued from page 7

States—record crops in both countries—turkeys will be plentiful until at least the middle of 1955. Hopeful signs are the doubling of the eviscerating capacity in 1954, over 1953, and a growing realization that the turkey crop must be marketed over a longer period to take greater advantage of the Thanksgiving market.

IT looks as though there will be about 900,000 more hogs and about 85,000 cattle marketed during the 1954-55 period, than during 1953-54. Meat consumption should go up three per cent to about 1.6 billion pounds, as a result of increased population and a continuing high level of consumer demand. There should not be much change in the price of market livestock, except hogs. Generally speaking, it is expected that actual prices of hogs, cattle, and calves will be related very closely to comparable United States prices during the year.

Cattle numbers seem to be near the peak of the cycle, and on June 1 last were just under 10 million head, or two per cent more than the year before. There was little change last year in the numbers of steers or yearling beef heifers, but a 6.7 per cent increase in the number of beef cows. U.S. beef cattle prices are not expected to change much during the year, but in Canada the proportion of lower qualities of cattle is expected to increase, which may lead to a slight decline in the average price for all cattle.

Hog marketings are expected to average about 112,000 weekly, for a total of 5.8 million during the year, an increase of about 19 per cent, divided about evenly between the East and the West. By the third quarter of 1955, there may be a decline in Eastern marketings, owing to some decline in the price of hogs, accompanied by the rise in the prices of feeds. In western Canada there may be an increase owing to the unusual amounts of lower-grade feed grain and the necessity of converting grain into cash because of restricted deliveries of grain. The Conference was told, however, that this may not happen, especially in Alberta, which is an important hog producing province—because of the disastrous effect on the quantity and quality of feed grain, of early fall frosts. The hopeful prospect for the hog men is that lower prices for hogs relative to beef may lead to an increased pork consumption of around 70 million pounds, which would require an additional 10,000 hogs weekly. Even so, it may be necessary to export about 15 per cent of all marketings, or the equivalent of 120 million pounds of pork. On the other hand, beef consumption may decline about four per cent to about 780 million pounds.

Sheep and lambs marketed will probably increase to about 585,000 head or 33.5 million pounds, all of which is expected to find a market in Canada, plus some possible imported supplies.

Last year the Canadian Wheat Board exported 255.1 million bushels

of wheat, and expects that exports this year will be in better than normal volume. During the first three months of the crop year, sales were nearly three-quarters as large as total sales during the last crop year; and between August 1 and November 2, sales under the International Wheat Agreement were more than double sales for the same period a year ago.

Total supply of feed grains, though well above average, is about 15 per cent below last year's record level. The oat crop is down 23 per cent below 1953, and barley is down a third. Carryovers for both crops, however, are the largest on record, but total supplies were reported down 20 per cent for oats and 13 per cent for barley.

Net supplies of feed grain (crop plus carryover, less estimated exports, seed requirements, and other uses) are about 10 per cent lower than the 1953-54 total, or 14.4 million tons, which, relative to livestock numbers, puts the supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit at .93 tons per unit. This quantity is more than sufficient—normal consumption, including wheat, is .8 tons—, and will provide for anticipated feeding of low grade wheat to livestock. A point of some importance is that in Quebec and eastern Ontario much of the 1954 coarse grains crop was of low quality and difficult to harvest. This would seem to indicate a larger than normal feed grain market in eastern Canada.

The feeding quality of much of this year's hay crop in eastern Canada, as well as in parts of Alberta and British Columbia, is lower than normal—a situation which was alleviated by a relatively open fall and abundant pasture growth.

Flax production was relatively high in 1954, and with the foreign price outlook uncertain, flax seed prices may

highest since 1949. The full amount of five cents per pound received for the 1953 crop may not be achieved for the crop of 1954, because edible oils in general may be lower than in the preceding year.

An October 15 guesstimate of 954,000 tons of sugar beets was made before much of the crop had been harvested. If realized, it would yield about 300 million pounds of sugar, or about a fifth of total Canadian requirements. Prices may be close to the 1953 level, owing to a greater measure of stability secured by the International Sugar Agreement.

Generally speaking, there will be ample supplies of seed in Canada although there will be a short supply, in many areas, of good quality, non-pedigreed seed, particularly of oats. Red clover seed may sell at a near record price this year, but despite marked reductions of available alfalfa, alsike, red clover, sweet clover, and brome seed, ample supplies of alfalfa and red clover will be available from the United States. Canada will have more than enough for her domestic use of alsike, sweet clover, timothy, brome, crested wheatgrass, Kentucky blue grass, creeping red fescue and meadow fescue. Prices generally have strengthened for export.

Canada's apple crop is estimated at 14.1 million bushels, or a fifth more than 1953, while the North American crop was 12 per cent above the '53 quantity. Canada used to export about half of her apple crop to Britain; and for the five prewar years Nova Scotia disposed of 82 per cent of her crop in that market.

The 1954 crop was expected to furnish 750,000 bushels for the U.K., or a total of 2.2 million bushels for export, in addition to 3.5 million bushels for processing and 8.4 million bushels for the fresh fruit market in

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[Can. Dept. Agr. photo]  
Canada's deputy ministers of agriculture: (front, left to right): Dr. O. S. Longman, Alta.; Dr. J. G. Taggart, Canada; J. K. King, N.B. Back row (left to right): W. MacGillivray, B.C.; J. R. Bell, Man.; W. H. Horner, Sask.; C. D. Graham, Ont.; S. C. Wright, P.E.I.; F. W. Walsh, N.S.; R. Trepanier, Que. Missing from picture: P. J. Murray, Newfoundland.

not show any improvement. About eight million bushels in excess of the requirements of Canadian crushing establishments will be available for export and for domestic seed and feed.

**R**APESEED production in 1954 was up by 57 per cent. Most of the crop will probably be crushed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where it is all grown, and the price may equal the 3.5 cents per pound total payment received in each of the past three years.

Manitoba's sunflower seed crop at 13 million pounds in 1954, was the

Canada, B.C. growers are expected to receive a higher average farm price than for the '53 crop, but the reverse will be true of eastern Canada and the Maritimes. The 1955 crop may be slightly larger owing to the upward trend in yield per tree, accompanying increased specialization.

Honey is now being imported from the United States to supplement the 22.1 million pound Canadian crop which was eight million pounds below normal domestic requirements. Average wholesale prices, therefore, have been running about 10 per cent above a year ago.





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## Salvaging Okanagan Surpluses

Continued from page 9

thousand cases a year to Toronto. But the demand for the high-quality Sun-Rype juices in the West is so tremendous that there is little to spare now for outside markets; in ten years western Canadians have probably become world champion drinkers of apple juice.

Naturally, Okanagan apple growers are very happy about the situation. Not only are all their culls being used up, but thousands of tons of low-grade sound apples as well,—and they are getting satisfactory prices for them. In the relatively few years since they entered the processing business, the growers have built, bought, and paid for, five processing plants costing over a million dollars, and in addition, have themselves received over two million dollars in cash payments—all from fruit which at one time was going to waste.

Not all the apples that B.C. Fruit Processors absorb go into juice. They have become the largest makers of evaporated apples in Canada, accounting for approximately half the national production during the last several years. Several new processes and special items of equipment have been developed for this and other by-products by "Tiny" Walrod and his staff, including a rapid method for curing dried fruit and flash concentrating apple juice into a syrup.

Apple jelly is produced, apple concentrate for other jelly makers, and cider for vinegar. Apple pie-filler is canned, too; if today's housewives are going to buy ready-made fillers, instead of cutting up their own raw apples as of yore, the Okanagan is still prepared to supply the fruit.

SO successful has B.C. Fruit Processors been with apple by-products that there has been a growing demand that it take care of surpluses of other fruits also. Each year they do the preliminary processing necessary to prepare the approximately 250,000 pounds of cherries that are made into glacé and maraschino cherries. They are currently busy developing a full line of canned fruit pie-fillings,—peaches, plums, and apricots, as well as apples. Test marketing has indicated that these new fillings have considerable appeal to the housewife, on the basis of exceptional flavor and convenience. So, whenever the crops of soft fruits exceed the demands of fresh fruit markets and the canneries, the processing plants will be ready to swing into action.

One of the major problems placed before the Processors by their grower-owners is the apricot situation. The Okanagan is the only part of Canada where this fruit is grown in quantity; and because it grows comparatively easily there, it is produced in ever-increasing amounts. It is impossible to say just how big a normal apricot crop in the Valley would be, for the weakness of this fruit is its susceptibility to frost. The severe winter of 1949-50 killed thousands of trees and ruined the crop on the remainder. Again, cold in 1952-53 wiped out much of the 1953 crop. On the other hand, new trees by the hundreds are coming into bearing every year.

Back in 1952 there was a crop of nearly a million crates of apricots;

the fresh fruit market was glutted with them, and sales were a headache to all concerned. The growers demanded that their processing plants do something about it.

The Processors have. In addition to the pie-filler, they developed an apricot puree which is now supplied to one of the large baby-food manufacturers. They have also put on the market the first apricot juice produced in Canada, called Apricot Nectar—somebody in the plant has a flair for attractive names—and its unusually rich flavor should meet with considerable popularity in the hands of this aggressive concern.

This will indeed be a blessing, for the apricot grown and sold for the fresh fruit market—the Moorpark—is not as acceptable to canneries, as tastier varieties such as the Blenheim or Tilton. Yet the growers have been planting more and more Moorparks, so that when they have a big crop, the surplus is bound to be of this variety. Since the canneries cannot absorb them, it is fortunate that, if allowed to tree-ripen, this variety makes an excellent juice or nectar.

Whether or not the Processors will be able to take care of the entire apricot surplus of a big year, however, is by no means settled; and they certainly won't be able to pay the prices that the fresh fruit market does, or even the canneries.

THE long-term solution of surpluses of apricots and, indeed, of all fruits, would seem to demand not only the mere presence of canneries and processors, but better co-operation with both, by the growers at large. Too many orchardists still cling to the old idea that the fresh fruit market is everything, and that canneries and processing plants deserve only the culls and the surpluses of big crop years.

It should be obvious that these outlets cannot relieve the pressure in heavy crop years unless they are allotted a reasonable share of fruit to keep them going in seasons of light crop also. And they have a right to expect fruit of a quality and—in the case of apricots especially—a variety which they can use. That is why B.C. Tree Fruits is recommending that further apricot plantings be of canner varieties, and that peach growers, who also face the threat of surplus, should likewise consider what varieties go best into—and out of—tins.

Likewise, B.C. Fruit Processors must have the assurance of so many boxes of apples every year, including good fruit if there is a shortage of culls, if they are to hold the markets they have developed for juice and other apple products.

Against the lower prices paid by canners and processors must be balanced the established fact that a ten per cent surplus on the fresh fruit market means a drop in price of 20 per cent or more. A big surplus could break prices so badly that the offerings of canneries and processors would look excellent by comparison.

Already the heads of the Okanagan fruit industry are well aware of this: to them, canners and processors offer outlets for their fruit as important as the fresh fruit market itself. The future prosperity of the whole Valley may depend on how soon the rank-and-file of fruit growers come to recognize this too.



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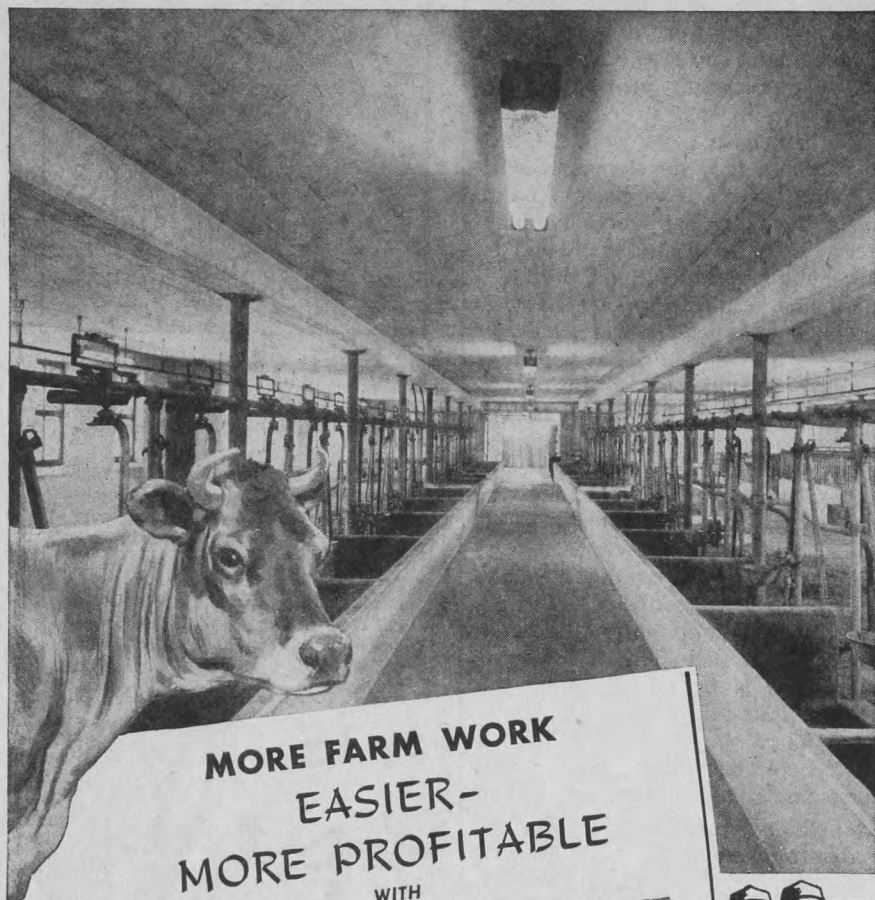
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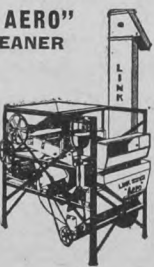
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## Old and New in Weed Control

Continued from page 11

It was agreed that summerfallow has proved to be an unsatisfactory method of controlling wild oats. "However, certain of the newer chemicals will prove useful in conjunction with summerfallow for the control of wild oats," said Mr. Wood.

"Chemicals for controlling wild oats have proved both encouraging and disappointing in North Dakota," said E. A. Helgeson, botanist, N.D. Agricultural Experiment Station. "Several of the newer chemicals look really good, but we are not sure how to use them, so we still are not sure how good they are. We can kill the wild oats, but we are never sure of not killing some of the crops, too," he added.

Endothal will kill wild oats in growing crops, but with the possible exception of sugar beets, other crops will not survive the treatment. IPC (iso-propyl phenyl carbamate) is showing promise, though more work is needed. Dalapon, one of the new chemicals, is showing very considerable promise. Dalapon is a hormone killer, as is 2,4-D, and can be used in small quantities. When used on wild oats it makes the plants tiller excessively, and the tillers observed have not matured seeds. A single plant, if sprayed with Dalapon, may send up 30 or 40 tillers.

As a pre-planting treatment, 12 pounds of TCA gave quite good control of wild oats, though it slightly damaged the flax and sugar beets planted later. Eight pounds per acre of IPC gave reasonable control, though Helgeson felt that there might be some trouble in avoiding damage to the crop. On the other hand, at the University of Manitoba, ten pounds of IPC, worked into the soil in mid-October, gave complete wild oats control and the subsequent crop, if seeded late the next spring, was not damaged. (See *The Country Guide*, August, 1954.)

Helgeson also reported on work done by George Knowles of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in spraying malaic hydrazide on growing barley and flax infested with wild oats. Flax in the boll stage and barley in the dough were not damaged, though the wild oats, which was still in the flower stage, was sterilized. The seeds matured, but were not viable.

"None of these chemicals have proved effective enough to be recommended for use on our farms yet, but it would appear that wild oats has a troubled future," concluded Dr. Helgeson.

"MANY farmers who are regularly using 2,4-D, are using it too late in the season to get the largest possible increase in crop yields," said Professor L. H. Shebeski, head of the Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba. "In many cases the weeds are killed, but the early competition from them has so damaged the crops already that yields will still be down."

Experiments at the University bore out this contention. Weed-free wheat plots yielded 42 bushels per acre; unsprayed plots with 100 mustard plants per square yard yielded 18 bushels,

and, with 200 mustard plants 16 bushels per acre. Similar plots were sprayed on different dates; both the 100 and 200 weed-concentration plots yielded about 42 bushels per acre if sprayed 19 days after seeding (the four-leaf stage). If sprayed 29 days after seeding (six-leaf stage) they yielded 40 bushels per acre, but if sprayed only six days later (early shot blade stage), the yield was down to 16 to 18 bushels, the same as when the plots were not sprayed.

"Wheat should be sprayed as soon as it is safe to do it—in the three to four-leaf stage," said Shebeski. "A good kill of weeds is quite possible later, but the crop yields will already have been sharply reduced," he said. "It is equally important to spray crops of flax early, when the weeds and flax plants are still small, and the weeds have not yet reduced flax yields."

"IF I were to catalog all the new weed control chemicals that are under test, it would be a very long list," D. L. Klingman, weed investigations section, United States Department of Agriculture, told the gathering. "I shall only discuss those that we have used in experiments on crops, but even they include some interesting chemicals," he said.

Dalapon, first used about 18 months ago, has been found effective against grasses. Less than four pounds per acre gave a 98 per cent kill of small (one-half inch tall) green foxtail, and four pounds gave complete control of wild oats. Treatments with Dalapon gave excellent control of quack grass. The chemical, unfortunately, kills wheat, oats and barley and damages flax. It does not appear to damage corn. More investigations with it are needed. It appears that it will clear volunteer grass weeds out of alfalfa without hurting the alfalfa, but it is death on true clovers.

TCA (tri-chloro acetate) is not as new as Dalapon, but there is still a great deal that is not known about it. It is more effective against grasses, than against broad-leaved weeds. It shows some promise for the control of wild oats when worked into the soil in the fall; and if used with IPC its effectiveness against wild oats is increased. As is well known in western Canada, it gives good control of green foxtail in flax, and is useful against weedy grasses in fields of birdsfoot trefoil.

Malaic hydrazide, still quite a new chemical, gives good control of quack grass, if sprayed when the grass is four to eight inches high and the grass patches plowed four to eight days after the treatment.

CMU's effectiveness as a sterilant for killing grasses is well known. Not



"What are their names?"



so well known is the fact that it shows promise as a means of controlling weeds in tree shelterbelts. It is also useful for weed control in such specialty crops as asparagus, beets, carrots, onions and gladioli. It persists in the soil and is thought to accumulate from successive treatments. It should be used with great care, if at all, on farm land.

Amino triazol is newer, but preliminary work indicates that it may be useful for killing the top growth of all growing plants. It kills plants by preventing chlorophyll formation.

Dr. Klingman also discussed the promise of IPC and CIPC as chemicals that might be useful for controlling wild oats.

Some of the dinitros, though older chemicals, have a new use. They have been found effective against weeds in soybean crops, when used as a pre-emergence spray. Three pounds sprayed on corn at the coleoptile stage gave 95 per cent control of grass and broad-leaved weeds, for a ten-day period.

One-quarter pound of 3-4-D acid, a new relative of 2,4-D, gave good control of broad-leaved weeds in alfalfa and oats. Used as a foliage spray 2,4,5, chlorophenyl propionic acid gave good control of scrub oak, a useful find for areas where oak is a problem.

THE Conference ended on a very practical note. Five farmers took charge of the platform and the microphones, and told how they controlled weeds on their farms, and how they applied findings of the weed scientists.

"Sow thistle, mustard and ragweed used to be my worst weeds in the 1920's, but now wild oats is my No. 1 problem," said Perry Dunn, who farms near Winnipeg. "I used to get away with grain farming with the old weeds, but now I have 200 of my 600 acres seeded to grasses and legumes, and I have other crops that I cut for greenfeed. Of course, I have had to go in for cattle," he said.

Dunn has seeded some of his worst fields to oats and cut them for greenfeed to keep the wild oats from going to seed. When he harvests a grain crop he leaves the field untouched to let the wild oats dry out, and then works the field lightly. "I've had real good sprouts in the fall," he said. In the spring he delays seeding the crop, and works the field to kill one or two crops of wild oats.

The bad weed on Ralph Dale's Hillsboro, North Dakota, farm, is Canada thistle. "In the summerfallow year I plow between May 15 and June 1, and cultivate with a heavy duty duckfoot every ten days or two weeks until freeze-up. I've not only eliminated the Canada thistle this way, but killed out some patches of leafy spurge," he said.

Walter Tendry, South Dakota, was troubled with patches of sow thistle on his cattle, hog, grain and alfalfa farm. He thinks nothing of pulling out into a growing crop and putting three-quarters of a pound of 2,4-D ester on the sow thistle patches. "I don't care if I do burn the crop," he said. "After all, it's only patches and I have to get rid of the thistle." For small patches or isolated plants he uses a hand sprayer. One of the best times for killing sow thistle in his view is right after harvest, when the sow

thistle is beginning to grow after being cut back. He has found spraying with 2,4-D particularly effective at this time.

Frank Mitchell, Canby, Minnesota, has his farm relatively clean, and he plans to keep it that way. "I try to prevent infestations by seeding certified seed," he said. In addition he has one-fifth of the farm in an alfalfa-brome mixture, and rotates it every two years, and during any ten-year period has the whole farm down to grass.

"When Frank May, Oberon, Manitoba, told me he cleared the wild oats out of his flax by turning his

sheep into the crop, I didn't believe him," Bill Page, Grand Forks, North Dakota, told the meeting. "He convinced me, though, and last summer I didn't just turn sheep in, I went one better and even had a herd of cattle in one flax crop," he said.

A 70-acre field seeded to flax on May 11 and 12 came up a mixture of flax and wild oats, and on July 18 Page turned in 80 ewes and 70 lambs. The flax was half in the boll and half still in blossom. "Those sheep cut a 12-wild-oats-per-square-foot infestation down to two or three per square rod, and the damage to the flax from tramping, or any other cause, was

negligible," said Page. The sheep nipped weeds other than wild oats, too. He had sprayed the field with a mixture of 2,4-D and TCA to control green foxtail and mustard.

In a 90-acre field, in addition to a large band of sheep, Page turned 20 head of cattle into a growing flax crop. "The cattle did a fair job and did not tramp down too much. Between them and the sheep they picked just about all the wild oats off that field."

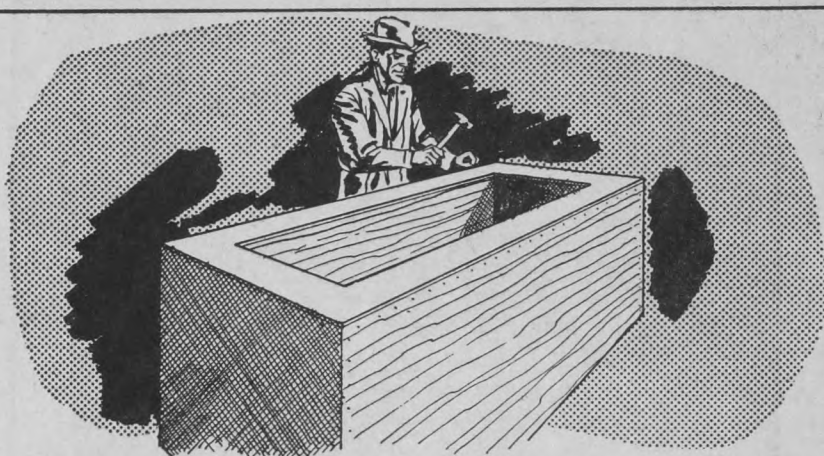
Smiling scientists were quick to agree that selective sheep and cattle could be quite as useful as selective herbicides.

## Look what people are doing with

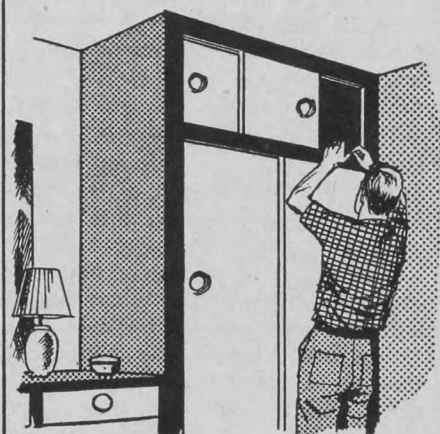
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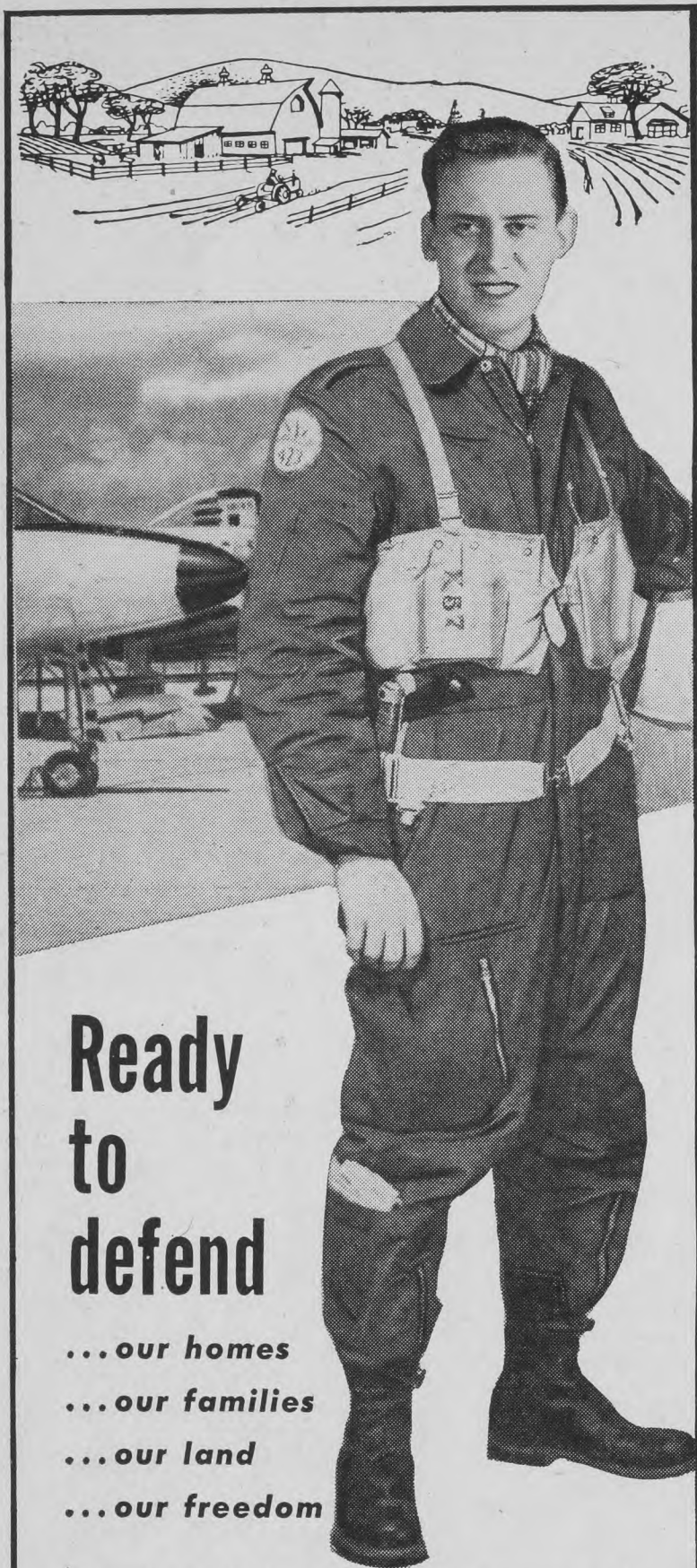
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Tractor and trailer haul milking machine and cans to the far pasture, where the cows are milked.

## Farm in Western Germany

*Continued from page 8*

doesn't look that revolutionary. It's the old standard "facing out" design with a central alley down the middle and feed passages in front of the stanchions on either side. In these respects the old barn was much the same except that it lacked full-length feed passages.

But the gimmicks that have been introduced in the new barn are important ones that save great amounts of manual labor. Gutters on each side of the new barn are equipped with motor-driven, pulley-operated scoops which clean manure and litter from the gutter at one sweep and dump it in a manure pit outside the barn at the rear. From there it is scooped up with a tractor-mounted hydraulic loader and spread on plow or pasture-land as the case may be. We didn't see a manure fork in the new barn.

Even more intriguing was a relatively inexpensive hay-drying system, built right into the loft of the barn. Mr. Hullen decided on this feature after a succession of wet summers had ruined hay crops. Along each side of the loft are openings where the air is drawn in by electrically-driven fans. It is passed under the hay mow, through a number of channels or runs, which have open-grated tops allowing the air to move upward through the hay.

Although the whole idea seemed very simple, Mr. Hullen assured us that it worked very satisfactorily. If the hay is damp or not completely cured, it is piled in the loft loosely, and the fan turned on. Standing beside the mow, with the fan on, one can feel the air coming out of the hay.

There is equally good equipment for putting hay into the barn. Mr. Hullen uses a loader in the field, and a tractor-driven blower to get the hay into the loft. The only fork work is the downward toss from the hay rack to the blower-feeder.

All this adds up to just one thing: Mr. Hullen is trying to reduce his labor cost without a corresponding drop in production. His standard labor force has always included one hand for field work and one to help with the dairy herd, plus extra help in harvest time. Recently, he bought a

second tractor in an attempt to cut down on man-hours in the field (the horse population of the farm has dropped to one — non-working). Another purchase was a milking machine to ease the dairy work. With Mr. Hullen's family arriving at the stage where they can give a helping hand at milking time, it appeared that he was achieving his aim of cheaper production.

AS with many European farms, it has not been possible to weld the land into one geographic unit and the fields are somewhat scattered. The milking herd is kept away in another pasture and don't see the inside of the barn during five months of summer. Every morning and evening the motor-driven milking machine is loaded on a trailer behind the tractor, and hauled to the pasture. Then the full milk cans are brought back, for trucking to the co-operative dairy.

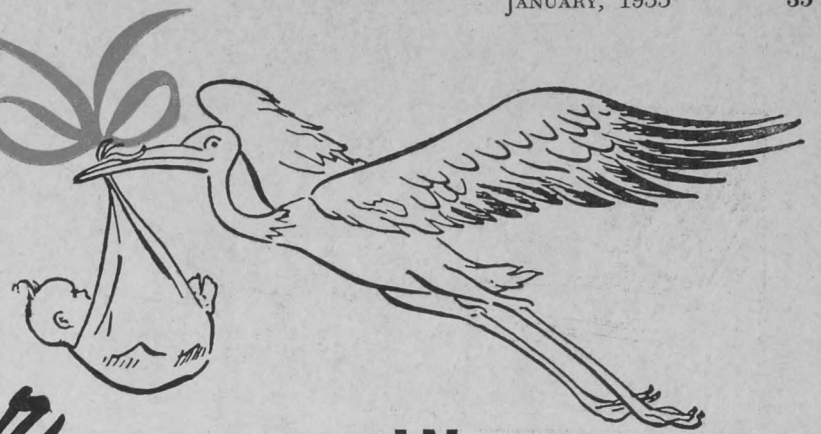
The German uplands are on the receiving end of a fairly severe winter and Mr. Hullen has to keep his herd indoors between five and six months every year. Feeding is always something of a problem. There is an ample supply of hay and roots, but the ration of concentrates fed to the herd is skimpy by Canadian standards. Mr. Hullen has been making up for the deficiency by putting up increasing amounts of grass silage. Another local practice in the area is to buy green topping from a local peat bog and turn it into ensilage. Mr. Hullen feels that shortage of concentrates shows up in the herd's production record. In 1953, the 16 milkers averaged 4,378 kilograms (9,650 pounds) each with an average butterfat test of 3.26 per cent.

Besides building up the dairy herd, Mr. Hullen has plans for increasing the number of hogs produced on the farm. At the present time he has only one sow and six or eight young pigs.

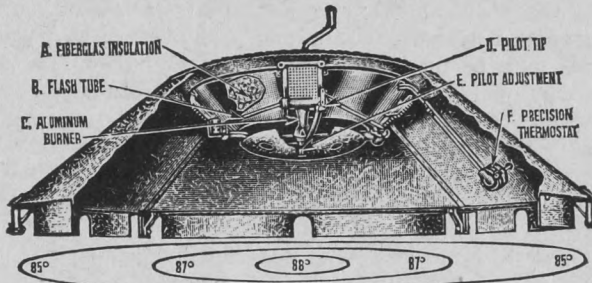
Hullen has analyzed his problem in this way: While he has had relatively good returns for his produce in postwar years, he must concentrate on choosing investments that will modernize his farm as much as possible, so that production costs will be lower, should prices level off, or slacken. The new barn, the hay drier, the milking unit, the extra tractor, are all purchases to that end. V



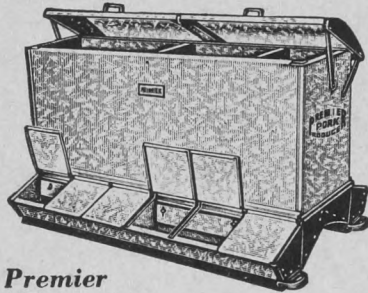
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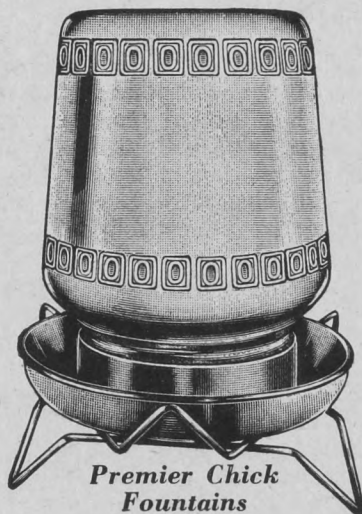
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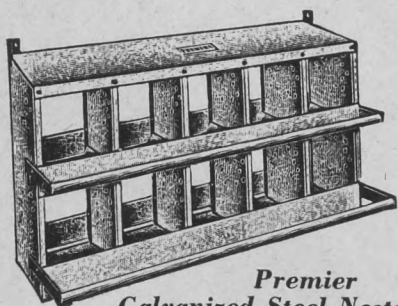
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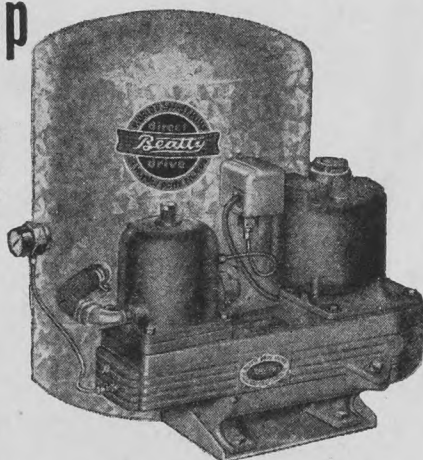
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## Economic Outlook, 1955

*Despite a disappointing western crop, general economic conditions appear promising*

THE slight upswing which appeared in the Canadian economy during the last half of 1954 holds promise of continuing through the coming year, according to economic outlook reports presented to the recent Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa. Industrial production has increased; construction has taken a decided jump; and export markets are strengthening. Added to this picture is the fact that business inventories have been reduced from previous high levels and now appear in better balance with sales. The one black spot in a brightening scene is the size and quality of this season's wheat crop, but this has been lightened somewhat by the faster movement of stored grain. But the real key to prosperity in 1955 will be our ability to adjust to a more competitive market both at home and overseas.

A glimpse at the international trade picture shows that business continued at a relatively high level during 1954, in spite of a slow-down of industrial activity in the United States. World commodity prices reflect a more even balance between production and consumption, and many countries show continued improvement in their balance of payments with dollar areas. There is, too, less pressure for increased agricultural production on a world-wide basis, which provides a more reassuring outlook for Canadian agricultural exports.

The external finance position of Great Britain and other sterling countries has been growing steadily stronger, and with it has come a further relaxing of trade restrictions against dollar goods. Less favorable to Canada from the standpoint of an assured market was the British move in 1953 which restored the marketing of wheat, wheat flour, and coarse grains to private trade. For the most part, however, the high quality of Canadian wheat enabled us to hold our own in this market, in spite of our higher asking price. Now only bacon, ham, butter, and sugar remain on the list of commodities to be imported by Britain under government contract.

Canadian economic conditions, of course, will always be closely linked with those of the United States. Forecasts of American business for 1955 see a year at least as good, and perhaps somewhat better, than last. In the past year Washington brought in restrictions on imports of oats, barley, rye, and alsike clover seed, as well as continuing those already placed on other agricultural items, such as dairy products. U.S. surplus disposal programs, including export subsidies, are still causing concern in Canada and other countries. However, further wheat acreage cuts by American farmers, plus some lowering of support prices, are encouraging signs. The manner in which U.S. policies are applied will be the determining factor as to how seriously our trade in farm products is affected.

On the home front there is little evidence of any great change in do-

mestic demand. Government spending, too, is likely to remain at present levels. A spirit of cautious optimism is afoot, which provides a favorable climate for capital investment, and this will be bolstered by an unusually large carryover of unfinished work from last year. These factors indicate that present wage and income levels will be maintained, and this in turn will mean a firm market for consumer goods and services.

One service which vitally affects the average farmer is transportation. The quantity of farm products that move on Canadian railroads is strongly influenced by the volume of grain movement. This has steadily declined since the latter part of 1953, reaching a new low at the end of 1954, partly because of the poor crop. However, with storage stocks high, good quality grain is available to be shipped if exports require it, which means that the grain situation is the crux of the railway freight traffic outlook for 1955.

From the standpoint of the farmer-shipper, two changes which are gradually being brought about on the railroad scene will probably affect him in the years to come. One is the progressive equalization of commodity freight rates, which was set forth in a 1951 amendment to the Railway Act, and the other is the changeover to diesel power. The former might prove a boon to some sectors of the economy and a bane to others, but the latter, with its promise of faster freight trains, should be favorably received by all, particularly shippers of farm perishables. The position played by highway transport, which handles a considerable quantity of fruit, vegetables, and animal products, is obscured by a lack of highway traffic data.

THE storage of perishable foods does not appear to present any great problems. During most of last year, quantities of freezer and cooler-stored foods remained high. No shortage of freezer or cooler space occurred, and none is expected in 1955. There are now about 1,200 storage locker plants in Canada, with a combined capacity of 2.7 million cubic feet, providing some 420,000 frozen food lockers for rental to the public. In addition, the space provided by home freezers is adding 40,000 cubic feet each month to the nation's total capacity, and the construction of new cold storage space in the coming year will increase this by another three per cent. In the past two years sales of domestic refrigerators have averaged 40,000 units per month, providing an even greater expansion in home frozen food storage facilities.

As far as the means for producing this food are concerned, farm equipment supplies are plentiful, with prices remaining at about the same level as last year. A slight decrease in sales of mechanical equipment is expected during the first part of the season, but the situation will probably improve by fall, providing crop conditions are favorable. Supplies of fertilizers and pesticides are good, including promising new developments just coming on



the market. Sales of these products will doubtless show some increases, as there are indications that the market for these products is expanding.

THE number of people working on farms increased in the summer and fall of last year, because there was less opportunity for them to move to other occupations. This trend is expected to continue in the year ahead to a limited degree, but it will be accompanied by a slightly higher demand for farm workers. Although there is a surplus of farm help at the present time, it is believed that it will again be necessary to move workers to deficit areas during the peak of the coming season.

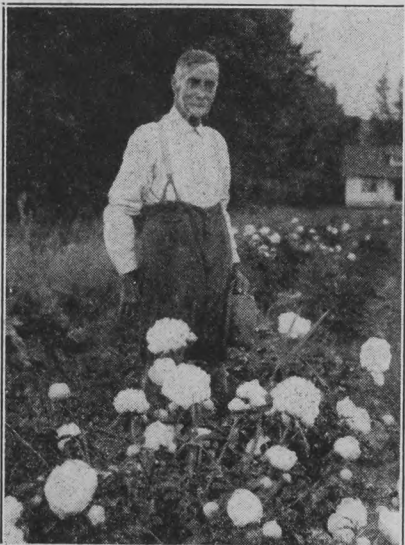
## Peace River Gardener

*J. B. Early found an ideal location along the Peace for his irrigated garden*

OFTEN as not, a Sunday afternoon drive in the summertime for a Peace River family, north of the river, found them driving over the smooth pavement west of Grimshaw, and eventually to the sheltered river flats and the picturesque garden of J. B. Early. There, along with other visitors, they would stroll among the beautiful flowers, fill their baskets and bags with vegetables fresh from the vines, or out of the cool ground, and pay their host on departure, for whatever they chose to take.

Nestled along the winding river, sheltered by the lofty northern bank, and lying flat and fertile, the 30 acres of garden grow green and lush even in driest times. Gurgling out of the towering hill, as if anxious to keep the garden green, is a constantly flowing stream, which carries water to the crops whenever the flood-gate is opened. The early spring sun beats into the sheltered little farm, warms the land and air to provide a frost-free season from May till mid-September. In this climate, ideal for the north, and coaxed by the patient hand of Mr. Early, garden crops grow in abundance.

[But, alas, not any more! Since The Country Guide visited the Early garden in July, death has taken its owner and a well-known figure in Peace River agriculture for many years is no more. Here, however, is the rest



The late J. B. Early, widely known in Peace River and elsewhere, is shown here with some of his peonies.

Granted that the general level of economic activity will remain high, where does this leave the Canadian farmer? For one thing, prospects of increased food consumption and exports indicate that farm income will be a little higher than in 1954. On the other hand, farm operating expenses will probably remain static. While lower wheat deliveries and prices sparked the decline last year, exports for the first six months of this year look very promising. A great deal will depend on this year's crop, but average, or better than average, conditions, plus better marketing prospects, should add up to higher farm cash receipts in the year ahead. V

of Don Baron's story, just as it was written, before the late Mr. Early died.—ed.]

Like most Peace River people, Mr. Early was raised in a far different country. He grew fruit in Washington state before World War I, and milked a herd of Jerseys to sell fluid milk. When depressed prices hit him a hard blow, he headed north, homesteading in the Peace River country in 1916. He proved up his farm there before making a final move. While he harvested grain and cleared new land in the new country, a picture was always before him of lush fields of grass and forage, a pretty home among flowers and shrubs, kept green and fresh with irrigation water. It was an unlikely dream in a grain country, until he saw the fertile flats along the Peace, and found the bubbling spring which promised unlimited water at no expense. Selling his homestead, he moved again, bought a herd of Jersey cows and produced milk for the young country. Meanwhile, spare moments were spent in the garden, and fragrant flowers were soon blooming in the rugged northland.

The garden was his first love and the Jerseys were dispersed. Now white-haired and a little slower, Mr. Early is still erect and bright, and fully proud of his show-place. In it grow long rows of sweet corn. Cabbages grow big and firm; potatoes fill the ground by fall; beans and peas and carrots are carted home by summer visitors, along with rich red strawberries and tons of cantaloupes and watermelons.

But it is in the flower garden that Mr. Early's eyes light up as he looks over the 10,000 gladioli that present a blaze of color in the luxuriant beds. He boasts that he can identify every one of the 150 varieties represented there. Carnations and petunias and peonies are there too, and giant spikes of delphinium. Clumps of pansies and waving hollyhocks add their glorious colors.

It's a warm and friendly place, unique; and even more appealing because of the incongruity it presents. Set in a land endowed by nature with a severe and rugged grandeur, the garden glows with a different kind of beauty—a beauty planned and guided by man's own hand.—D.R.B. V

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## Mission of Mercy

Continued from page 10

tening white, each separate branch bent beneath its swelling buds and hoar frost. Under its thin crust of ice the trail was soft, as they made their way over it.

Spring was coming. To Martha, it was a comforting thought, even though it would break the trails and leave them in isolation until open water. Martha regretted that it was slowing up their progress tonight. It was well after midnight when they saw the smoke curling up from the spruce grove where Bill Siwop had camped. The dogs barked excitedly as they climbed the bank to the tent where Bill stood outside waiting.

Martha followed him in. She warmed her hands at the old cast-iron heater. By the dim light from an oil lamp, she could see a little child, no bigger than Donnie, lying in a bedroll. Above him, an infant's hammock hung, suspended across the corner. The mother huddled in silent despair upon the floor carpeted with spruce boughs.

Bill spoke. "The baby, she's dead."

By a brief diagnosis, Martha confirmed his statement. The mother uttered something incoherent, then rocked back and forth in silent sorrow. A mother's grief is the same everywhere, Martha thought in pity. She touched the woman's arm gently.

"The boy still lives. It is the living who need our help. The dead are in God's keeping."

She turned her powerful flashlight upon her patient. There were the unmistakable white spots and swollen throat of diphtheria. Martha opened her medical kit.

Hour after hour she fought with a skill and courage that only an outpost nurse can know, unmindful of time and of weariness. The night passed to dawn; dawn to darkness again. Another night brought hopes and fears, and still she struggled on, with but short snatches of sleep in her eiderdown on the tent floor. The boy must live.

Then slowly, in the early hours after midnight, the turning point passed. The boy would live. In that wilderness spot there would be but one grave to mark their passing.

MARTHA returned to Little Birch. With the battle over, new doubts assailed her. Bill Siwop had come from Whiskey Jack. There might be other cases. Many of the families had been away during her fall visit for vaccination and inoculation. Whiskey Jack was a two-day northerly journey by dog team. Already the portages were bare of snow in places, and the ice on the lakes uncertain. Martha decided she must snatch a few hours' sleep, and then go to Whiskey Jack.

Six days later, Alex, her faithful Indian dog-musher, led his dogs up from the lake to the Mission, on their return.

A white-faced Esther met them at the door.

"Thank heaven you have come," she said.

"No more cases," Martha exulted. "But I left antitoxin with Father Le-Blanc just in case. How are things here?"

"Breakfast is waiting for you."

"Good! I'm famished."

Martha led the way to the table.

While she ate, Esther hovered anxiously in the background.

"Has Donnie been a good boy?" Martha asked.

"Mrs. Kerry," Esther whispered tremulously. "Donald is ill. He took sick two days ago."

Martha followed Esther up to the little attic room. She found Donnie tossing restlessly, his face flushed, his eyes afire with fever.

"Hi, Donnie. I'm back home with you," Martha greeted him.

The child rallied for an instant and whispered hoarsely, "Hi, Mom. I'll be better now, 'cause you're here."

How could this have happened Martha thought anxiously, opening her satchel for instruments to make the examination. Her worst fears were confirmed.

Donnie had lived with his aunt Edith for three years. Was it possible that she had neglected to have him immunized? Certainly she had planned to do so, and Martha had fully believed that she had carried out her intentions. But something must have gone amiss. The child was dangerously ill.

Later Martha looked through the window at Trout Lake. Her heart sank at sight of the ice-covered water. They had had difficulty getting home from Whiskey Jack. This was the spring break-up, and the ice was rotting with each passing day. There was no hospital or doctor within a hundred miles. A journey across the ice with dogs was too risky. It would be weeks until there would be open water for boats. No aircraft could land on skis. It would be a month or more before they would land with pontoons. Martha felt as cut off from human help as if they had been on the far side of the world.

Her only hope lay in her pitifully meagre supply of antitoxin.

Why were there not more hospitals in the north? True, there had been a new awakening of the consciousness of their need. There were promises for the future. But the need was now, Martha thought bitterly, as hour after hour, she labored to offset the progress of diphtheria in Donnie's small body. Finally worry and exhaustion overpowered her, and Esther relieved her vigil.

Martha snatched a few brief minutes of sleep. Then she returned to the bedside with new resolve. There was still hope. Donnie was at least holding his own.

Another day passed, followed by a night of continued struggle for Donnie's life. The sun of the third day was rising in a flame of glory and rose-tinted clouds, when Sally Caribou burst through the cottage door with



"Is this what you meant when you told me you were a disc jockey?"

Elijah, bundled in a tattered blanket, in her arms.

"He's got it. I bring him here so you can stay with Donnie and nurse both together. I help you."

A chill quavered down Martha's spine. Fear brought drops of sweat upon her brow. Elijah, too! How could she save him when there was not enough antitoxin for her own son? Must she take away Donnie's one chance of life in an attempt to save them both?

Speechless with misery, she followed Sally up the stairs, and watched her lay the child upon the floor. Poor little mite! There was but one answer she could give to the pleading of this distracted mother.

"We will get a cot for him," she said.

She administered the treatment, each precious drop used up leaving her with added anxiety.

Another day dragged by. The gloom in the little attic room deepened until it was blacker than night's deepest shadows. Martha could see that Donnie was not responding to her inadequate treatment. Sorrowfully she looked on her little son. He must surely die. She felt there was nothing she could do to save him. Elijah, too, had little chance. In the face of this impending tragedy she was as helpless as the Indian mother had been in her tent by the wayside.

Tears silently trickled down her cheek at the thought. Then the rigid discipline of her profession came to her aid. This was no time for useless weeping.

"Sally, watch with them," she commanded. "Esther will help you. I shall not be gone long."

MARTHA went down the creaking stairs. From her bedroom, she took coat, scarf, and slippers. Soundlessly, she let herself out into the night.

She hastened down the pathway onto the slushy trail to the waterfront. Her persistent knocking brought Alex from his cabin.

"Alex," she begged. "We must try to get the children to St. George's Hospital."

The Indian shifted his big frame uneasily. For a long time, he looked down at his moccasins. Then he spoke in slow deliberation.

"Maybe we can cross Trout Lake. But Mrs. Kerry, to get to St. George's Hospital, two times we must cross the Turbulent River. No man can cross the Turbulent in the springtime. Long trip, too. We go through for sure: dogs, sleigh; all of us. No, Mrs. Kerry. It is no good."

Reluctantly Martha had to admit that he was right.

"To Art Crossley's weather station then. It is not far," she said. "Can you take me there?"

"Not with dogs," Alex replied seriously. "But I know a way. I go for you."

"Show me. I must go myself. I shall contact Dr. Hill. Perhaps he can advise me."

They started up the pathway leading to Bleak Point. Martha's flashlight batteries burned out, leaving them to make their perilous way through the darkness. They climbed through the rock-cut, up the jagged crags of the point, the Indian sure-footed; Martha stumbling and uncertain. At the crest, she felt dizzy and weak. Desperation spurred her on, as they stumbled



through windfalls, and descended toward the farther shore, peering and groping along the rocks. At last they were greeted by the pandemonium of barking dogs. Martha saw in relief, the windows of the weather station light up in anticipation of their approach.

By a grapevine of relayed radio communication, Art Crossley succeeded in reaching Dr. Hill.

Martha gave him the details of the cases.

"You can do nothing more," he said. "Carry on as you have been doing."

"My supplies are running out," Martha faltered. "Is it possible to get through?" she continued in a voice vibrant with emotion, even though she already knew the reply.

"Impossible. Already the Turbulent River has broken up. It is now a mass

of seething waters and ice pans," the doctor replied. "Continue the treatment. Don't give up. Perhaps we can get a plane."

"A plane can't land on Trout Lake."

"Don't give up," the doctor's firm tones repeated. "There may be a chance."

Turning from the instrument, Martha felt a momentary rekindling of hope. Then it faded and died within her. Once more she faced the problem alone.

"It is no use, Art," she said dejectedly.

"Something may yet be done. I will take you back over the point," Art encouraged, pulling on his parka while Martha sipped the hot tea he had made. He lit the powerful gas lantern. His hand clasped Martha's closely as the three of them made

their silent way back to the Mission. Together they climbed to the attic room.

"They both still live," Martha whispered thankfully.

Art lingered a moment. Then he said, "I am returning at once to the station. I'll be back later. I'll burn the wires in search of a plane."

**T**WO o'clock next afternoon found Martha and Sally Caribou still watching over the sick children, ceaselessly endeavoring to cool their fever, soothe their burning throat with drinks of water, and ease their labored breathing. With Art Crossley and Sally beside her, Martha injected the last of the antitoxin. They stood, a silent trio, waiting.

Outside, the wind had whipped up a thirty-mile-an-hour gale. It sighed

through the spruce grove at the north side of the cottage. The birch and poplar of the lakeshore bowed beneath its fury. The shore ice had broken up, and now the bay was filled with a mass of churning ice-floes.

"They should have been here long ago," Art worried. "But they will be, any minute now."

"No plane will dare to fly today," Martha said dully. "Even if it did come—"

But even before she finished the sentence the familiar sound of a plane droned its way into their consciousness.

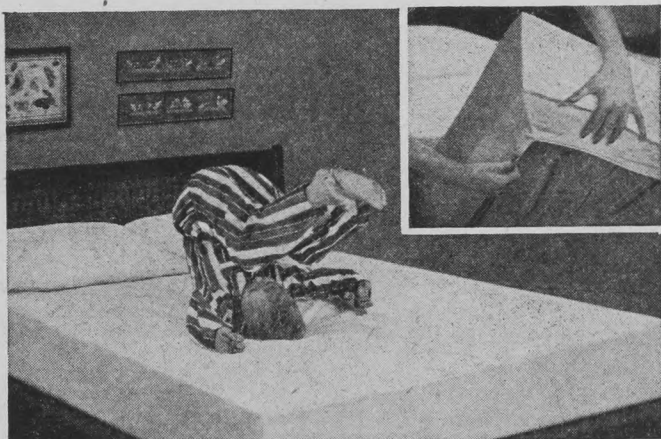
"It's coming! It's here!" Art exclaimed.

He rushed outside, with Martha following. Their eyes scanned the heavens till they could see it again, circling

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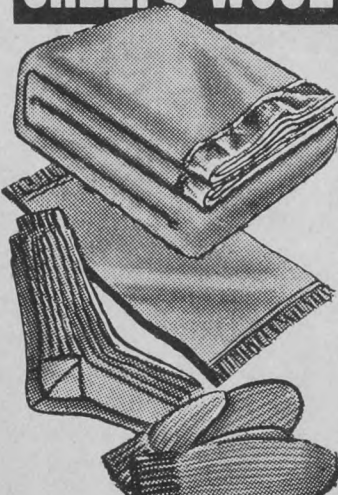
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high and wide, like a wary hawk. Then its altitude fell. It grew large and distinct. Nearer and nearer it approached, still circling. It seemed to hover vainly over the bay, and then over the Mission garden.

"There's no safe landing strip," Martha groaned.

"They have not intended landing; they're on wheels," Art observed.

"Oh, God!" Martha prayed, her fascinated eyes never leaving the craft.

The plane barely missed the treetops, so low did it drop. The watchers saw it circle steadily. Then to their unbounded joy, they saw the white folds of a parachute open and descend, weighted down by a heavy object.

"The supplies!" Art exclaimed.

Martha's heart beat high with new hope.

Slowly, the parachute came down. The plane had made a good allowance for the drifting; it appeared that the parcel would drop at their feet. Already it was just above the treetops. Then to her horror, Martha realized that the gale had caught it in its fury and was driving it out over the troubled bay.

She turned beseeching eyes to Art, who stood behind her, shielding her from the blast. But there was nothing he could do. Together they stood in dismay while it was driven far out of reach, and eventually sank into the ice-packed waters.

Above them, the plane climbing steadily, was heading in the direction whence it came. It became a diminishing speck that disappeared into the low cloud ceiling. With heavy tread, and heavier hearts, they re-entered the cottage, and climbed the stairs to the attic room. It was as if they had turned their backs on all hope.

Sally Caribou was kneeling in the stoic silence of an Indian at her son's bedside. The despair of helpless misery clouded her haggard face. Her eyes rested in profound sorrow on the child whose suffering she was powerless to relieve.

Donnie lay white and still, his golden hair damp against his pillow; his hand motionless upon the coverlet. Martha's accustomed fingers touched his wrist. She felt a faint pulse. So faint it was scarcely perceptible. It seemed but the last flicker of a young life that would too soon be stilled.

What a little span of life was five short years! They had been spent in childish play. The thin thread would be broken, and there would be an empty gap forever. Surely some special task had awaited these two, who would never have the opportunity to fulfil their destiny.

She was vaguely aware of Art Crossley's departure. The silence in the room became oppressive as she moved about in despair, out of which the only reality was the echo of Dr. Hill's voice, as she had heard it over the radio: "Don't give up."

Time merged into an eternity. At intervals, she kept going to the window in hopes of seeing Art return. The day that had brought so much hope and disappointment, was nearing its close when she was rewarded by the sight of him, hastening down from Bleak Point. Already the sun must be low in the west, though Martha could not see it for the low ceiling of clouds. The gale had blown itself out. The trees

were still now, and the waters of the bay lay calm under the ice-floes.

Presently, she heard Art enter the cottage, and come up the stairs. He paused hesitantly at the door, as if fearful of what he might find inside.

"Come in, Art," Martha invited in a whisper.

She felt a comforting relief at his presence. Standing there beside him, she had the feeling that Donnie somehow belonged to him, too; that he would share her loss.

Then a sound broke in on Martha's melancholy reflections. It throbbed in her weary brain, till she thought she must go mad with a mingling of joy and fear. It grew in volume shutting all else from her mind. No longer could there be any doubt. The plane was returning.

Art strode to the window. "Martha," he whispered urgently. "Martha, look!"

Her eyes followed his pointing finger. Just below the plane, she could discern two dark objects. Above them the folds of parachutes opened up, descending surely toward land. As they approached, Martha could see that the objects dangling from the harness were two persons.

"It's the doctor. The wind is down. They'll make it," Art said, rushing down the stairs and out to meet them.

"Like angels from heaven," Martha said softly to herself. "If only they are not too late."

**H**IGH on the crest of Bleak Point, Martha Kerry lifted her face to the morning sun. The sweet odor of spruce and pine scented the warm spring air. Far below, the waters of Trout Lake gleamed in intricate silver filigree between the greyish-green ice pans that were shrinking rapidly, to lose themselves forever in the bosom of the lake.

Martha's heart was as light as the gossamer clouds that breezed in the heavens above her. Her body was rested and strong. Through the gladness of her being ran a theme of exultant thanksgiving. It was now certain that both Donnie and Elijah would live.

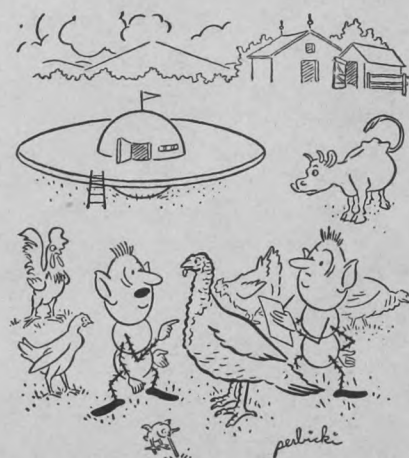
Art Crossley was coming up the craggy incline from the weather station. Her heart leaped to meet him in a tumult of expectant joy.

He climbed to the crest beside her. Together they stood on the height. His arms closed about her.

"Martha, darling," he said. "Will you marry me?"

Martha knew that was exactly what she wanted to do.

"Yes, Art," she said. And they started down the slope, hand-in-hand, to Donnie, Elijah, and the others.



"Kindly take us to your president."



# The Countrywoman

## Love's Lantern

*Because the road was steep and long  
And through a dark and lonely land,  
God set upon my lips a song  
And put a lantern in my hand.*

*Through miles on weary miles of night  
That stretch relentless in my way  
My lantern burns serene and white,  
An unexhausted cup of day.*

*O golden lights and lights like wine  
How dim your boasted splendors are,  
Behold this little lamp of mine;  
Is more starlike than a star!*

—JOYCE KILMER.

*To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive.*  
—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

"Robert Louis Stevenson was a roadmender . . . Ay and with more than his pen," wrote Michael Fairless in her little book *The Roadmender*. "I wonder was he ever so truly great, so entirely the man we know and love, as when he inspired the chiefs to make a highway in the wilderness. Surely no more fitting monument could exist to his memory than the Road of Gratitude, cut out and kept by the pure-blood tribe kings of Samoa"—which was opened October, 1894.

On a bronze memorial to Stevenson in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, Scotland, is inscribed: A Prayer: "Give us grace and strength to forbear and to persevere. Give us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind, spare to us our friends, soften to us our enemies."

"If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams, and endeavors to live the life he imagined, he will meet with a success unexpected in common hours," wrote Henry David Thoreau, who cherished solitude, away from the busy haunts of men and highways. Again he wrote:

"I have three chairs in my house: one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society . . . Society is commonly too cheap. We meet at very short intervals, not having had time to acquire any new value for each other."

"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." Hebrews XIII v. 2.

"If a man does not make new acquaintances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in a constant repair"—quoted from Boswell's *Life of Samuel Johnson*—and from same source:

"We cannot tell the precise moment when a friendship is formed. As in filling a vessel drop by drop, there is at last a drop which makes it run over; so in a series of kindnesses, there is one which makes our heart run over."

*Each year to ancient friendship adds a ring,  
as to an oak.*

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

But years bring changes. At the end of the old year and the opening of the new, we are perhaps in the mood to appreciate the power of lines from the poem *Doors*:

*Down the fair-chambered corridor of years,  
The quiet shutting, one by one of doors.*

—HERMAN HAGEDORN.

Mankind has made rapid and amazing progress in material ways in the last half-century. Great highways have been flung across continents, new areas opened for habitation; motor cars and airplanes designed and built to transport people at great speed over vast distances; telephone, telegraph and cable lines under the oceans, radio and television to bring world news to houses and market places. Yet each

## Overseas appointment for Frances I. McKay in educational fields of interest to rural people—and a miscellany in a New Year's mood

by AMY J. ROE

human being is dependent for his happiness on the shelter of a home and relationship with others, as expressed in a poem, *The Wanderer*:

*I must have love in my degree,  
A human heart, a human hand.  
For Oh! 'tis better far to share,  
Though life all dark and bitter be,  
With human bosoms, human care.*

—RICHARD WATSON DIXON.

We are not always skillful in expressing ourselves; in keeping communication open with others in our immediate circle. As lines from a poem *Too Late* by Nora Perry puts it:

*What silences we keep year after year,  
With those who are most near to us, and dear!*

It may well be that in the next half-century that we will make much progress in the field of human relationships and in understanding of the varied and potent factors in the development of individual personality. The rapid growth of the comparatively new science of psychology and the establishment of psychiatric services in hospital and school clinics has gone far to demonstrate the kind of help which can be given by adequately trained personnel, doctors, teachers and vocational councillors.

We still have far to go, much to do. Yet with this "lighted lantern" in our hands, the darkness of many a personal or family tragedy may be lightened, the "separateness" of the individuals in hospital or jail may be reduced or avoided. It reveals other doorways to be opened on human health and well-being in the years that lie ahead.

## On Special Mission

On December 31, Miss Frances I. McKay, Director of Women's Work for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, left by plane for Rome. She had just been appointed Home Economist to the Government of Iraq, a technical mission under Food and Agriculture, of United Nations. After visiting FAO headquarters in Rome, where she will be briefed on her mission, she will continue to Bagdad by way of Cairo.

She will advise the government of Iraq in planning a program for Home Economics education in secondary schools and selected training centers. She will serve as instructor in subjects of food and nutrition in the Queen Aliya College for Women in Bagdad.

The Home Economics course was initiated and developed by Dr. Jessie Brodie, formerly the Dean of Home Economics, University of Toronto. Dr. Brodie has now returned to Canada. The curriculum at Queen Aliya College provides training in social work and home economics. The College has co-operative relations with the Higher Teacher Training College and education institutions in Bagdad.

Queen Aliya College, now well established, has enjoyed

royal patronage and is supported in a good measure by the government. Students are now in their third year and are working toward a degree. Recent developments in community projects have included school feeding and the building of a Nutrition Institute. Although the workers in such missions are selected by FAO, the invitations for such services come from the government of Iraq, which fulfils its part by contributing financial support.

Miss McKay's appointment will be of interest to rural people in Canada, as her activities have carried her into many fields related to education and agriculture. Frances McKay has been in the employ of the Manitoba Government for 23 years, serving first as teacher with the School for the Deaf and then as Extension worker and lecturer, before her appointment as Director of Women's Work in 1940. In the latter office, she has served as secretary for the Manitoba Institutes, which honored her with a life membership in 1947.

In that and other capacities, she has visited other provinces in Canada, attending many meetings and working on special committees. In 1942-43 Miss McKay was granted leave of absence to accept the Swift Fellowship on Applied Nutrition and she travelled across Canada studying and advising on problems of nutrition programs. She has served as supervisor and specialist with Youth Training Schools and other projects. She was appointed to the Manitoba Royal Commission on Adult Education, the Manitoba Rural Housing Committee, and was a working member of other committees including the Physical Fitness and Recreation Council, Post-War Planning Committee for Women, Regional Committee of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and of the International Peace Garden.

Miss McKay is well fitted by her educational standing, having graduated in Home Economics from the University of Manitoba and taken post-graduate studies at Cornell University, to render valuable assistance to Iraq in building up still further its programs for women both in college, schools and communities. Her active participation in women's work and her wide contacts with many and varied organizations should be of great assistance in building support within Iraq.

Miss McKay has been granted an eight-month leave from the Manitoba Government. Through the Women's Institute movement, both provincial and national, Miss McKay has had contact with many leading women in the Associated Country Women of the World.

The good wishes of her many friends go with Frances McKay in her new job.

## Carved Wood Figures

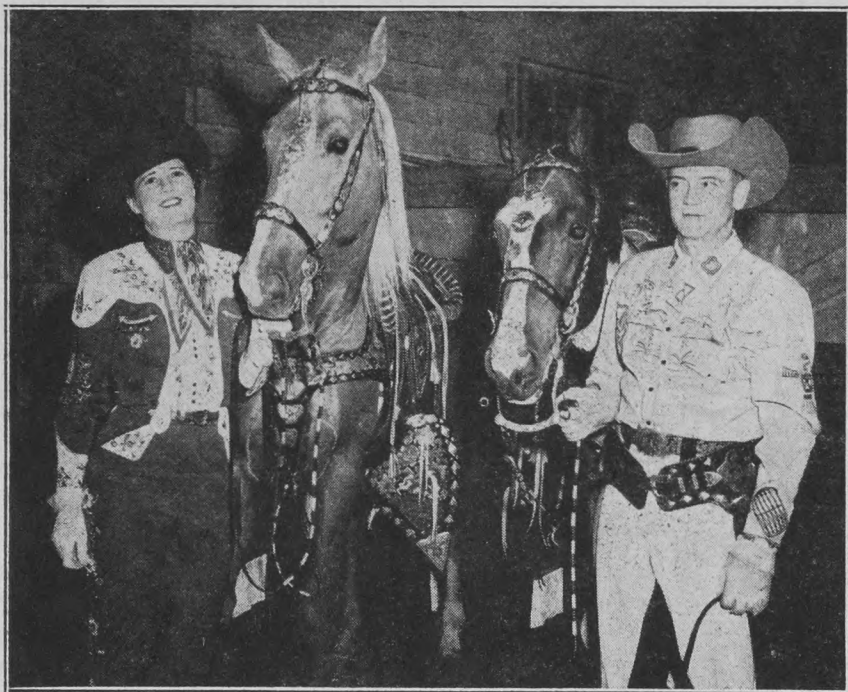
On another page in this issue, under the title *Nature's Studio*, Ray Peterson of To-field, Alberta, describes an interesting hobby, which he has developed—making sculptured, decorative figures out of roots and odd-shaped bits of wood. He suggests that it offers a challenge to your creative powers: results are limited only by the scope of your imagination, aided by some practice.

Illustrated are some free-form art objects which Mr. Peterson has produced by carving and polishing raw materials found close to home. Top: A honeysuckle stem, poplar root and pine cone. Middle: Planter made from old willow root. Lower: Calls from various plants make amusing bird figures.





# Glamour in the Saddle



Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herron of Calgary, add glamour to many a riding event, with their fine mounts and striking costumes.

SOME of the most exquisite needlework done in the West, if not in all Canada, is created by the clever hands of Mrs. W. S. Herron of Calgary.

This entire family is well-known in riding circles throughout western Canada, as their trophy room attests. So many prizes have they won, in family rides, as well as each in his own right, that the Herrons have long since lost count.

Not many people know that much of the credit for their glamour prizes belongs to Mrs. Herron. She not only designs the costumes, but works every embroidered stitch by hand. Further, she dyes and handpaints the saddles to match these beautiful outfits.

Seen in the show ring, the Herron costumes literally take one's breath away. And the remarkable thing is, they are even more beautiful close up. Every thread is exquisitely matched and shaded. On a rose design, for instance (see picture) the coloring will range from the deepest red to the palest shell pink. A butterfly design, also shown, is sewn, not only in threads, but in sequins and rhinestones that flash and sparkle under the lights.

In theatrical work, and the horse ring is not far removed from that, costumes are often hastily thrown together for the occasion, for the eye will not catch slight flaws. Not so the Herrons' outfits. The tailoring alone would do credit to a professional. When that is completed Mrs. Herron begins her exacting work with embroidery thread and needle. Not content with embroidering a shirt or jacket, Mrs. Herron often works the same design down each side of the trouser leg, and on the edge of the pockets. The result is truly beautiful.

Like most clever people one of Mrs. Herron's outstanding traits is her modesty, but at my request she brought outfit after outfit from her clothes cupboard. "This is the newest one," she told me, laying a beautiful gold gabardine jacket and trouser costume on the bed. Typically western

style, it has a handsome fringed trim, in the palest beige color.

Running my finger along the softness of the trim I asked, "Is this buckskin, Mrs. Herron?"

She smiled, "No, it's antelope. Bill shot it on the range. We had the hide tanned to use on this costume."

But the fringing? Surely she has some mechanical method of cutting that! The entire front is fringed, and many of the other costumes also carry it from wrist to elbow. She laughed, "No, I cut every inch by hand, with shears. I was in a hurry for this one and my hand was cramped for hours afterwards."

Why gold and beige? To match their beloved palomino, Peavine's Golden Jo-Jo, winner of the Hudson's Bay stake at Vancouver, and one of the most beautiful horses of this beautiful breed.

Mrs. Herron would far rather talk about horses than about her own exquisite handwork, and seems to feel they should get all the credit. Pride's Diamond, for instance, was five times a trophy winner.

It is natural that the Herrons are among Calgary's most - in - demand families. No stampee parade would be complete without them, dressed in their gorgeous costumes, that an international audience watches each year. Many of the unique carriages used in this famous parade are the donations of William Herron.

Mrs. Herron, in spite of her reputation for glamour, has a sense of humor, which was proved one year. She had heard some disgruntled rumors and no other entry was received for the glamour class. What was the use?—was the general idea. Who could compete against the Herrons? Didn't they always win, with those gorgeous outfits?

Well, Mrs. Herron had an idea. With the boys away at school that year there would be only her husband and herself.

A judge from Winnipeg was on hand at the show, to judge the glam-

*Beautifully designed costumes and leather trim wrought by clever and exacting handwork of a noted Albertan woman rider*

by IRIS ALLAN

our class. He awaited the glamorous Herrons he had heard so much about. When the class was called, to everyone's astonishment an old broken-down pinto ambled into the ring. On its back was an unshaven, barefooted character, and slung across his shoulder was a jug which he lifted to his mouth. Wiping his lips on his coat sleeve that hung in rags, he bawled out, "Come on Ma! What's a-holdin' ye up?" he spat.

"I'm a-coming, Pa," replied a feminine voice, and the glamorous Mrs. Herron entered the ring—minus her glamour. She had a large wad of chewing gum in her mouth, and her face was streaked with dirt. Barefoot, she sat astride another tired-looking horse, and the glamour class passed by to be judged.

The gentleman from Winnipeg looked bewildered, but the crowd got to its feet in a burst of wild applause. The Herrons could take it—and proved what good sports they are.

Sixty hours of work is what Mrs. Herron spends on one of the beautiful saddles for show work, dying the

colors just exactly right to go with the costumes, and applying them with a small brush. Hard work and an infinite capacity for detail has earned her the title of "The Glamorous Mrs. Herron."

A loving wife and mother of two handsome sons—the trophy she is proudest of is one that is framed and reads: "The University of Oklahoma presents this certificate to Mrs. W. S. Herron, as an award for the mother coming the longest distance to the meeting of the University of Oklahoma's Mothers' Association. May 1, 1954."

Although not entered in the show, Mrs. Herron was persuaded to ride in Denver's horse show, where her costumes brought forth many "oh's" and "ah's" of delight. Perhaps no other woman in western Canada could so well represent her country at such an event. She is helping to keep alive, with her horsemanship, all the color of the west, as well as being an inspiration to those who believe that needlework is becoming a lost art. Canada may be justly proud of her.



View of colorful leather trim and Mrs. Herron in another riding outfit.

## Nature's Studio

by RAY PETERSON

HAVE you ever marvelled at a curiously shaped root, an intricately eroded piece of weathered wood, or the pleasing designs of a diamond willow? These examples of Nature's handicraft, along with many others, offer a wealth of materials for making ornaments, small pieces of furniture, and various novelties. With a little practice and a touch of imagination, one can develop a very interesting and worthwhile hobby working with such commonplace things.

Many of the articles that we have collected in the past year or two have required only a few moments' work. For instance, take an air fern holder that was fashioned from an old willow root. Except for applying a coat of white shellac, and screwing on a base of balm-of-gilead bark, this dinosaurian shaped planter was created while my wife landscaped my hair with the kitchen shears. Due to the action of fungi, mineral properties of (Please turn to page 47)



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# Robin Hood

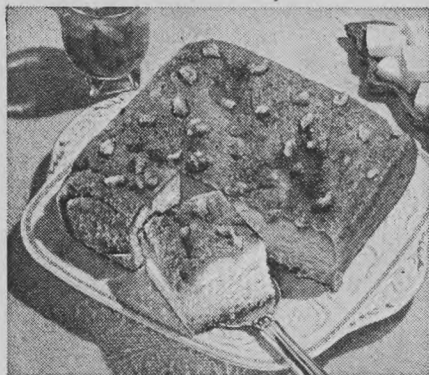
Canada's Fastest Selling Flour — *by far!*





# One Basic Dough makes 4 yummy dessert treats!

## 1. Cinnamon Square



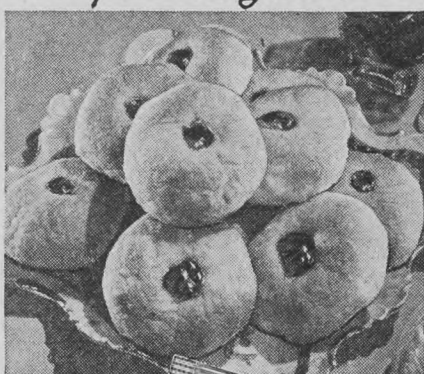
## 2. Apricot Figure 8



## 3. Fruit Coil



## 4. Sugared Jelly Buns



## Amazingly Versatile Dough with new Active Dry Yeast!

You make a single quick-rising dough with the new Fleischmann Active Dry Yeast... your oven produces four thrilling dessert treats! When you bake at home, see how this sure, quick-acting yeast helps multiply variety on your table. Needs no refrigeration—get a month's supply!



NEEDS NO  
REFRIGERATION

### Basic COFFEE CAKE Dough

#### Scald

2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.

In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's  
Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk and

4 well-beaten eggs

1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together twice

7 cups once-sifted bread flour

1/2 cup granulated sugar

1 tablespoon salt

Stir about 6 cupfuls into the yeast mixture; beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in remaining dry ingredients and 2 2/3 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

### 1. CINNAMON SQUARE

Combine 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle on board. Place one portion of dough on sugar mixture and roll into a 12-inch square; fold dough from back to front, then from left to right; repeat this rolling and folding twice, using a little flour on the board, if necessary; seal edges. Place in greased 8-inch square pan; press out to edges. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Cream 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1/2 tsp. cinnamon; mix in 1/4 cup broken walnuts and 1 tbsp. milk. Spread over risen dough. Bake at 350°, 30 to 35 mins.

### 2. APRICOT FIGURE EIGHT

Combine 1/2 cup brown sugar, 1 tsp. flour, 1/4 tsp. mace and 1/2 cup finely-chopped nuts. Roll out one portion of dough into a rectangle about 22 by 6 inches. Spread with 2 tbsps. soft butter or margarine; sprinkle with nut mixture. Fold dough lengthwise into 3 layers. Twist dough from end to end; form into figure 8 on greased pan. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, about 30 mins. Fill crevices of hot figure 8 with thick apricot jam; spread other surfaces with white icing; sprinkle with nuts.

### 3. FRUIT COIL

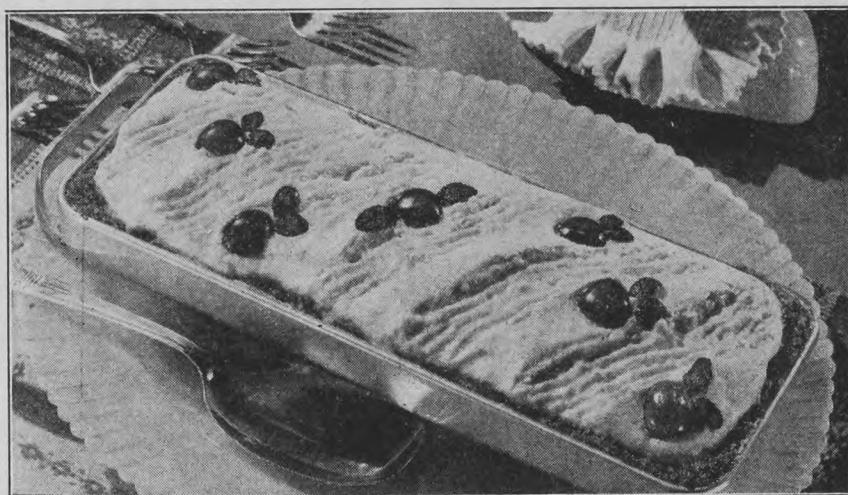
Knead into one portion of dough, 2 tbsps. grated orange rind, 1/2 cup raisins, 1/4 cup chopped nuts and 1/4 cup well-drained cut-up red and green maraschino cherries. Roll out dough, using the hands, into a rope about 30 inches long. Beginning in the centre of a greased deep 8-inch round pan, swirl rope loosely around and around to edge of pan. Brush with 2 tbsps. melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with mixture of 1/4 cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, 35 to 40 mins.

### 4. SUGARED JELLY BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball; roll in melted butter or margarine, then in granulated sugar. Place, well apart, on greased pan; flatten slightly. Cover and let rise until doubled. Form an indentation in the top of each bun by twisting the handle of a knife in the top; fill with jelly. Cover and let rise 15 mins. longer. Bake at 350°, 15 to 18 mins.

# Desserts from Milk

Solve the dessert problem with new  
and different puddings and custards



Quick and easy frozen lemon pie makes a tasty party dessert.

**M**OST families have a favorite dessert—a dessert that brings everyone hurrying to the table the minute dinner is announced. But even favorite desserts can be served too often and the family tire of them.

For a change, after a hearty meal, serve a light and simple pudding or custard. Milk desserts make nutritious eating for the entire family. Milk is one of the most valuable foods. It does more for the body than any other single food and it does it more cheaply. Made with eggs or fruit these puddings are even more nutritious and ever so tasty.

Toasted coconut, chopped nuts, a dab of whipped cream or a touch of bright jelly adds a party atmosphere to the dish.

### Fluffy Rice Pudding

3/4 c. water	1/2 c. sugar
1/3 c. rice	1 1/4 c. milk
1/2 tsp. salt	1/2 c. raisins
1 T. powdered sugar	2 eggs
	1/8 tsp. nutmeg

Heat water to boiling. Add rice and 1/4 tsp. salt. Cover and cook over low heat for 25 minutes. Heat milk in top of double boiler. Add washed raisins and cook until raisins are soft (15 minutes). Add cooked rice and cook 5 minutes more. Beat egg yolks slightly. Add 2 T. milk and stir into hot rice along with remainder of salt, powdered sugar and nutmeg. Cook 2 to 3 minutes stirring well. Remove from heat and cool. Beat egg whites stiff. Add sugar gradually and fold into rice mixture. Serve with whipped or plain cream.

### Lemon Ice-Box Pie

1 small can evaporated milk	3 T. butter
2 eggs	1/3 c. fresh lemon juice
1/2 c. sugar	3/4 c. crisp toast crumbs
1/2 c. brown sugar	1/2 tsp. nutmeg
1/4 tsp. allspice	1 tsp. cinnamon
1/4 tsp. cloves	1/4 tsp. ginger
1 T. grated lemon peel	

Pour milk into ice tray and chill until ice crystals start to form. Separate eggs. Mix yolks with sugar, lemon juice and peel. Beat egg whites stiff, then lightly mix in yolk mixture. Turn chilled milk into bowl, beat stiff and carefully fold into egg mixture.

Make spiced crumbs by mixing crumbs, brown sugar, spices well. Work in melted butter. Line the ice tray pressing firmly with spoon. Pour lemon mixture into tray. Decorate top with cherries and mint leaves or for St. Valentine's Day with red candy hearts. Return to refrigerator.

### Jelly Roll Cream

1 small jelly roll	3 eggs
2 T. gelatin	1/4 tsp. salt
6 T. cold water	1 tsp. vanilla
2 3/4 c. milk	1/3 c. sugar

Cut jelly roll in 1/2-inch slices. Place slices around outside edge of an oiled mold or sponge cake tin. Soak gelatin in cold water. Scald milk in top of double boiler. Beat egg yolks slightly, add salt. Gradually add milk to egg mixture, stirring constantly. Return to double boiler. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until custard coats the spoon (5 minutes). Remove from heat and add softened gelatin. Cool and add vanilla. When mixture begins to thicken fold in meringue made by gradually adding sugar to stiffly beaten egg whites. Place by spoonfuls into mold lined with jelly roll slices. Chill until firm. Unmold just before serving and garnish with sweetened whipped cream.

### Coconut Cheese Pudding

4 eggs	2 c. milk
1/2 c. sugar	1/4 c. coconut
1 c. cottage cheese	

Beat eggs well. Add sugar and cottage cheese. Force mixture through a sieve. Add milk and blend well. Pour into custard cups. Sprinkle generously with nutmeg or cinnamon. Place custard cups in pan of hot water. Bake at 325° F. for 45 minutes. Remove from oven. Sprinkle coconut over pudding. Return to oven and bake until knife inserted in pudding comes out clean or about another 10 minutes.

### Peach Snowflake Pudding

2 eggs	1/4 c. cold water
1/3 c. sugar	1 1/2 c. coconut
1/8 tsp. salt	1 tsp. vanilla
1 1/2 c. scalded milk	1 1/2 c. canned peach slices
1 T. gelatin	

Separate eggs. Beat yolks slightly. Add sugar and salt. Stir in hot milk and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture coats spoon. Soften gelatin in cold water. Add custard mixture. Stir until gelatin is dissolved. Chill slightly. Toast 1/2 c. coconut in 350° F. oven until brown. Into chilled gelatin mixture fold stiffly beaten egg whites, vanilla, 1 c. coconut and peach halves, which have been well drained. Pour into 1 1/2-quart casserole. Sprinkle with toasted coconut and chill.

### Honey Custard

3 eggs	2 c. milk
1/4 c. honey	1/4 c. shredded coconut
1/4 tsp. salt	

Beat eggs, honey and salt. Add scalded milk. Pour into custard cups. Place cups in pan of hot water and bake at 325° F. for 35 minutes. Remove from oven. Sprinkle with coconut and bake until a knife inserted in the custard comes out clean—about 15 minutes.



# Macaroni Magic

*Noodles, spaghetti and macaroni casseroles  
add variety and flavor to winter meals*

AS a basis of numerous casseroles and one-dish meals the macaroni family is versatile, convenient and economical. Because of their bland flavor they blend well with numerous protein foods and vegetables. They are an excellent means of turning leftovers into tasty casseroles and of "stretching" scarce or expensive foods into meals for the entire family.

The macaroni products go especially well with highly flavored foods and rich, spicy sauces. Creole, tomato and cheese sauce are but a few that go well with spaghetti and macaroni to add zest to winter meals. Chicken, ham, corned beef, wieners, tuna fish and salmon taste as good as beef in many of these dishes. Try macaroni, too, in hot or cold salads for a lunch or supper that is really different.

## Spaghetti Supreme

### Sauce:

1/3 c. diced onion	1/2 tsp. chili powder
2 T. bacon fat	1 tsp. salt
1/2 c. diced celery	2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
2 3/4 c. tomatoes or juice	

### Loaf:

4 oz. spaghetti	2 T. minced parsley
1 egg	1 T. minced onion
1 c. grated cheese	1 T. chopped crumbs
1 c. soft bread	1 T. pimento
1 c. milk	1 tsp. salt
2 T. melted butter	

Cook onion in melted fat until slightly yellow. Add celery, tomatoes and seasonings. Cook 20 minutes over low heat. In meantime break up spaghetti and cook in boiling salted water for 12 to 15 minutes or until tender. Drain. Beat well and mix egg with remaining loaf ingredients. Combine with spaghetti. Pour into greased two-quart dish. Pour over creole sauce and bake about 40 minutes in a 325° F. oven.

## Spaghetti with Meat Balls

1 lb. ground beef	1/4 c. chopped green pepper
1 tsp. salt	2 c. canned tomatoes
1/2 tsp. pepper	2 T. sugar
2 T. fat	1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 lb. thin spaghetti	4 whole cloves
1/2 c. minced onion	1/8 tsp. pepper
1 c. chopped celery	1/4 tsp. mustard
1 bay leaf	

Mix ground beef, salt and pepper. Form into 12 small balls. Fry in hot fat until brown. Remove saucepan from heat. Add onions, celery and chopped pepper, if used. Add tomatoes and seasonings. Simmer over low heat one hour. Remove

bay leaf and whole cloves before serving. Twenty minutes before serving time cook spaghetti in plenty of salted boiling water until tender. Drain and serve with meat balls and sauce.

## Tuna-Noodle Bake

4 oz. noodles	1/4 lb. cheddar cheese
1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup	2 hard cooked eggs
2/3 c. water	8 stuffed olives
1/2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce	1 can tuna fish

Cook noodles according to directions on package. Heat mushroom soup and water, stirring until smooth. Add Worcestershire sauce. Slice or crumble cheese and add. Continue cooking only until cheese is melted. Slice eggs and olives. Reserve some for garnish. Add with tuna fish to noodles in open 2-quart casserole. Pour mushroom sauce over mixture and mix together lightly. Bake 30 minutes at 375° F. To serve garnish with reserved egg and olive slices.

## Devilled Egg-Macaroni Supper

4 oz. macaroni	1/2 tsp. salt
4 T. butter	1 T. prepared mustard
3 T. flour	2 c. milk
4 hard cooked eggs, devilled	2 c. grated cheese
1/4 tsp. pepper	

Cook macaroni in 2 quarts rapidly boiling water, to which 1 T. salt has been added, for 12 to 15 minutes or until tender. Drain, rinse. In meantime prepare sauce and eggs. To hard cook eggs cover with water and simmer 15 to 20 minutes. Slice in halves lengthwise. Remove yolks. Season with salt, pepper, mayonnaise, vinegar, mustard and butter. Refill egg whites with yolk mixture which has been beaten until light. To make sauce melt butter in saucepan, add flour, salt, pepper and prepared mustard. Mix thoroughly. Gradually stir in milk, stir until thickened. Stir in cheese until melted. Place cooked macaroni in baking dish. Pour over cheese sauce. Arrange devilled eggs on top. Bake at 375° F. for 10 to 15 minutes. Serves 6.

## Macaroni-Salmon Loaf

4 oz. elbow macaroni	1/2 c. crumbs
1 c. light cream or top milk	1 T. lemon juice
1 tall can salmon	1 tsp. grated onion
1 tsp. salt	1/8 tsp. pepper
	3 eggs

Boil macaroni in rapidly boiling salted water until tender. Drain, place in mixing bowl. Pour milk over hot macaroni. Remove bones and dark skin from salmon. Flake and stir into macaroni. Add salt, lemon juice, grated onion and pepper. Beat eggs slightly and stir into mixture. Pour into greased casserole. Bake at 325° F. for 45 minutes.



Serve devilled eggs with macaroni and cheese for a delicious one-dish meal.



## Ginger Cream DEVIL'S FOOD

*Bake it with MAGIC and serve it with pride!*



● Sit serene in your accomplishments, Madam! You know the thrilled comments on your cake making are merited—for you planned and baked this magnificent Magic dessert cake *all yourself!* You know its velvet-rich texture and sumptuous flavor will match its triple-toned beauty—thanks to Magic Baking Powder!

Smart cooks wouldn't dream of being without Magic—for that touch of sure perfection in everything they bake. Magic's dependability insures your more expensive ingredients—yet costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

## GINGER-CREAM DEVIL'S FOOD

1/3 cup cocoa
1 1/2 cups fine granulated sugar
1 1/3 cups milk
2 cups sifted pastry flour
or 1 3/4 cups sifted all-purpose flour
3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
1/2 tsp. baking soda
1/2 tsp. salt
9 tbsps. butter or margarine
2 eggs, well beaten
1 1/2 tsps. vanilla

Grease two 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Combine cocoa and 3/4 cup of the sugar in a saucepan; gradually blend in 2/3 cup of the milk; bring to the boil, stirring until sugar dissolves; cool thoroughly. Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, baking soda and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in remaining 3/4 cup sugar. Add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition. Stir in cold chocolate mixture. Combine remaining 3/8 cup milk and vanilla. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alter-

nating with three additions of milk and vanilla and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 40 to 45 minutes. Cover one layer of cold cake with the following Ginger-Cream Filling; let stand about 1/2 hour then cover with second cake. When filling is set, top cake (or cover all over) with whipped cream; sprinkle with toasted sliced almonds and chopped ginger and serve immediately. Or cake may be topped with any desired frosting.

**GINGER-CREAM FILLING:** Scald 1 1/2 cups milk and 2 tbsps. cut-up preserved or candied ginger in double boiler. Combine 1/4 cup granulated sugar, 2 1/2 tbsps. corn starch and 1/4 tsp. salt; slowly stir in milk mixture. Pour back into pan and cook over boiling water, stirring constantly, until smoothly thickened; cover and cook, stirring occasionally, until no raw flavor of starch remains—about 7 minutes longer. Slowly stir hot mixture into 1 slightly-beaten egg; return to double boiler and cook over hot water, stirring constantly, for 1 minute. Remove from heat; gradually stir in 1 tbsp. butter or margarine and 1/4 tsp. vanilla. Cool this filling thoroughly before spreading on cake.



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at any price!

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Sewing and crochet items that are a pleasure to own

by ANNA LOREE



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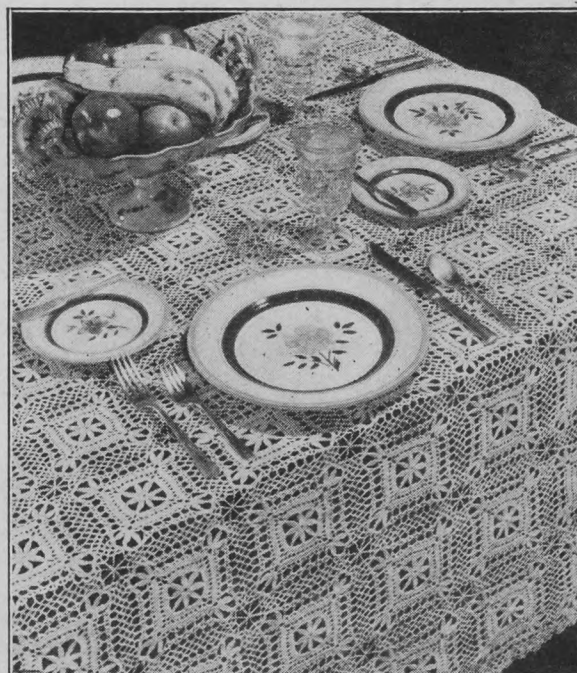
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## Nature's Studio

Continued from page 42

the soil, and weathering, pieces of driftwood, roots, etc., are often tinted in attractive colors. A light scraping of the fern holder brought out a harmonizing color scheme of soft reds, browns, and greys.

Galls from various plants, such as goldenrod, willow, and wild rose bushes, are often found in forms that resemble birds and other animals. Our gall menagerie includes a robin, a duck in flight, a groundhog, and a true-to-size shrew. Legs, which are often the only detail lacking in these caricatures of animal life, can be easily formed from bent twigs. If you want a more elaborate set of extremities, try carving them from dry balm-of-gilead bark, or from its close relations, black poplar, or balsam poplar. This thick bark is soft, easily worked, and has a very pleasing grain. I use it frequently for making small objects.

Curiously twisted branches have great possibilities. From this category we found a modern-styled cat, and a deer, its head lowered for a charge.

One of our favorite pieces of natural art was made from a knot of a fire-killed pine. The fire, instead of destroying the oddly formed knot, added to its attractions by etching an interesting series of designs. After removing the charred portions of the wood, being careful so as not to damage any of the sculpturing, a striking little statuette was revealed. Due to the varying effects of the fire, the wood is subtly blended in dark and light shades. The figure, which looks a bit like Donald Duck, was dubbed, "The Pine God." The addition of a birch

base with a countersunk ash tray gave it a role of usefulness.

Diamond willows offer a fertile field. I know of one gentleman who has been collecting a generous store of these freak willows. Upon retiring from the farm he intends to use them in manufacturing various articles. Lamp bases, table legs, walking sticks, and flower stands are but a few of the uses that this intriguing willow can be put to. We have a vase, and a picture frame made from a large, single diamond willow.

Actually, the raw materials for such free-form art is limited only by one's imagination and environment. The most attractive cribbage board that I have ever seen was made from the forked end of a large elk antler. Pine cones, dried grasses, and colored stones are a few other examples.

Tools and accessories necessary for enjoying this hobby are few and inexpensive, wood glue, sandpaper, a bit of felt to prevent the bases of large ornaments from scratching furniture—old felt hats can supply this item, and a sharp jackknife are the main requirements. A finish such as white shellac, clear varnish, wax, or colorless nail polish should be used to give a protective coat and to bring out details of graining and design. To aid in fine work, I added a set of homemade carving knives. These carvers were easily made from pieces of a good quality web saw blade, and set into solder-filled handles of antler.

Such products can be a friend to your budget as they make distinctive gifts. If you are energetic and display good workmanship, there are commercial possibilities, too.

## Taking Stock

Let us examine the accounts and gains of the past year

by ANN TRACY

THE successful business man takes stock at least once a year, usually just after the close of a year's operations. There is no operation more important than that of homemaking. The principal assets are its management; the competence and the spirit of the homemaker.

The beginning of the year, with the general tendency toward making good resolutions, is as good as any time for the "manager" to take stock and analyze.

Are you a little more competent to handle all your many problems and tasks—than, say a year ago? Or are you tending to slip into a rut and let things just drift along. There is no such thing as standing still. Either we grow more capable—or less capable as the years pass.

Has housework become a plodding commonplace routine, each day more monotonous, yet sapping your energy? Or are you up on your toes, studying and criticizing your methods of work, arrangement of equipment and tools? Do you make use of new equipment and materials to save time and energy?

Do you use some energy for planning your work and leisure time activities? Do you save some for creating that intangible atmosphere that converts a house into a home?

Have you become a more intelligent spender of the family funds? Do you

know more about getting value for your dollar when buying cottons, woollens or some of the new man-made fabrics; the durability and efficiency of the larger pieces of household equipment? Do you know exactly what was spent on family living in the past year?—how much went for food, clothing, recreation—how much went into savings?

Does income received cover the cost of family living and so avoid worry for the provider? It isn't so much a matter of "how much" that income is as how one "spends" the funds available. Do you plan meals with the health of the members of the family in mind? Wholesome, tasty food served attractively requires planning. Are you on the alert for new ways to serve old foods, to provide variety in the daily essentials for proper nutrition? Are you skilful in introducing new foods and overcoming possible food prejudices, which the man of the house or the children may have acquired?

Do you keep in touch with the world outside your home, through radio programs, books, lectures and projects in your own community. Life can be the richer for the whole family if each member has some special interest in a club or hobby. Do you watch carefully for evidence of a

(Please turn to page 52)

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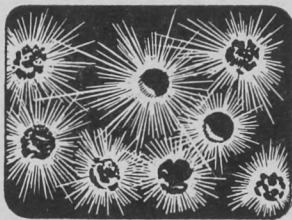
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No. 4924—This princess coat-style dress or housecoat may be made floor length, if desired. Short or three-quarter length sleeves are cut in one with the dress. Skirt flares to 125 inches. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 18 requires 6½ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4889—Add a touch of gaiety to home hours with this plain or printed cotton dress. Note the soft neckline and easy skirt. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 18 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material. Price 50 cents.



No. 3950—Tucks that radiate from beneath the pointed collar add a gentle note to this simple dress. Note the set-in sleeves, perky cuffs and 88-inch flare skirt. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 18 requires 4 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4600—A seven-gore skirt, set-in cuffed sleeves, shaped flat collar and neckline bow set the style in this attractive dress. Make several in cotton and the new synthetic materials for home and afternoon wear. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust. Size 20 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4731—In print or plain this dress looks smart. The skirt pockets are decorative and handy. The shaped collar and cuffs add a feminine touch to this simple dress. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40 and 42-inch bust. Size 18 requires 3¾ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.



No. 4853—For the woman who likes a skirt-and-blouse ensemble here is a simple-to-make shirtwaist blouse with short or long sleeves. Make it in a striped or dark printed cotton for home wear. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 20 requires 2½ yards 39-inch material for long sleeves, 1¾ yards 39-inch for short-sleeve blouse. Price 35 cents.

No. 4850—This simply made four-gore skirt has an easy flare, side pockets and a center-back closing. Try it in denim or a washable cotton suiting for 'round-the-house wear. Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch waist (sizes 12 to 44). Size 32-inch waist (20 years) requires 2 yards 44-inch material. Price 35 cents.

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## Moderation Marks F.U.A. Convention

*Strong support for producer marketing boards and sharply increased membership color Edmonton meeting*

**S**TIMULATED by news that final returns of the fall "Round-Up" for new members would carry the Farmers' Union of Alberta past the goal of 38,000 family farm heads, 718 voting delegates to the annual meeting went through a heavy week of business at Edmonton in early December. Guided by white-haired Henry Young of Millet, who was given an acclamation as president for his fifth term, and Carl J. Stimpfle, Egremont, who was elected to his fourth term as vice-president, the group considered matters of local, national and world importance.

The farmers held to a moderate course at this meeting, shying away from any action which might be construed as moving away from the older farm body, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, of which they are a part. Likewise, they refused to endorse a resolution which would call for a delegation of farmers to be sent to Ottawa during the winter, although such a delegation was approved by the Interprovincial Farm Union Council.

Led by President Young, the delegation meeting Premier Manning and cabinet received what they called a good hearing. To meet an anticipated seed shortage, Mr. Manning announced that his government has told the grain trade it will require all available commercial seed oats this winter. These, he said, would be turned over to needy farmers at a very reasonable cost. However, Mr. Manning denied the Farmers' Union claim that this was a disaster year. He said Alberta farm income for the first ten months of 1954 was \$192,131,000, as compared with \$204,059,000 for the same period in 1953. This was a drop of only \$12,000,000.

As a result of the cabinet interview, Attorney-General Lucien Maynard addressed the general meeting and assured debt-conscious farmers that there would be no wholesale evictions in the province because of tax arrears. He said that provincial laws afford full protection against seizures of farm machinery, autos and trucks.

**T**HE meeting voiced full support of the principle of producer marketing boards, a principle regarded as part of their continuing program. Endorsing a resolution urging the provincial government to enact enabling legislation to permit the operation of marketing boards, the meeting also listened to the chairman of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board, Charles McInnis.

The Hog Marketing Board, in operation since February 1, 1953, attempts to direct shippers to points where the best price can be obtained. A sales agency, made up of the five private selling firms and the one co-op selling firm on the Toronto stockyards, does the actual selling, and all settlement statements and cheques to the farmers, go from this producer-controlled agency.

As evidence of the results achieved by the marketing board, Mr. McInnis said that during the four years prior to

1953, the Toronto price of hogs averaged \$1.44 higher than the Winnipeg price. Then during the first 11 months of Board selling, the Toronto price was \$2.86 above Winnipeg. This year to date, the margin was \$2.70. Questioned as to whether he didn't believe larger sums could be gained for the farmers by narrowing the price spread between farmer and consumer, he replied that producers must learn to handle surpluses first. "Let us not plunge in, but rather be satisfied with steady progress."

Questioned as to his ideas about a parity price program, Mr. McInnis gave it as his opinion that a good selling job will get the farmers more money than any parity price program, because the government is responsible to all Canadians, and farmers are in the minority.

He said there are three points of great importance when establishing marketing boards, for the board, like an automobile, is just a vehicle to do a job. "Remember," he said, "an automobile out of control can kill you."

First, you must get the very best salesman to do the job. It might cost \$10,000 a year, or \$20,000, or more, but it will be worth it if he is the right man.

Then decide on sound policies for him to carry out; and last, apply good business principles in effecting the job.

Through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, he said, his group is studying ways of establishing a two-price structure for hogs, (involving a producers' price stabilization fund—ed.) so the two could be blended in paying farmers. "We must set up, province by province, machinery to enable us to handle surpluses."

**R**OY MARLER, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, announced the completion of a series of farm meetings discussing marketing boards, and his anticipation that marketing legislation would soon be enacted in the province. He told delegates that once the legislation is in force, marketing groups now in action should be given a chance to bring forward their own marketing plans. If they don't do it, (and he was confident they would) then will be the time for the Farmers' Union to take steps.

Three other resolutions which passed, emphasized that farmers regard marketing as their No. 1 problem this year. They asked to have the marketing of forage seeds brought under the Canadian Wheat Board, or some new government board set up for the purpose. They asked for veterinary inspection of livestock at local auctions, to prevent the spread of disease. They want the return of the optional system of live, or rail, grading of hogs on public stockyards, with a bonus paid for quality under each system, to encourage movement of hogs to the most lucrative market, which is sometimes in the United States. And finally, they endorsed the principle of grading farm products at the consumer level, as well as when they go from the farm. —D.R.B. V

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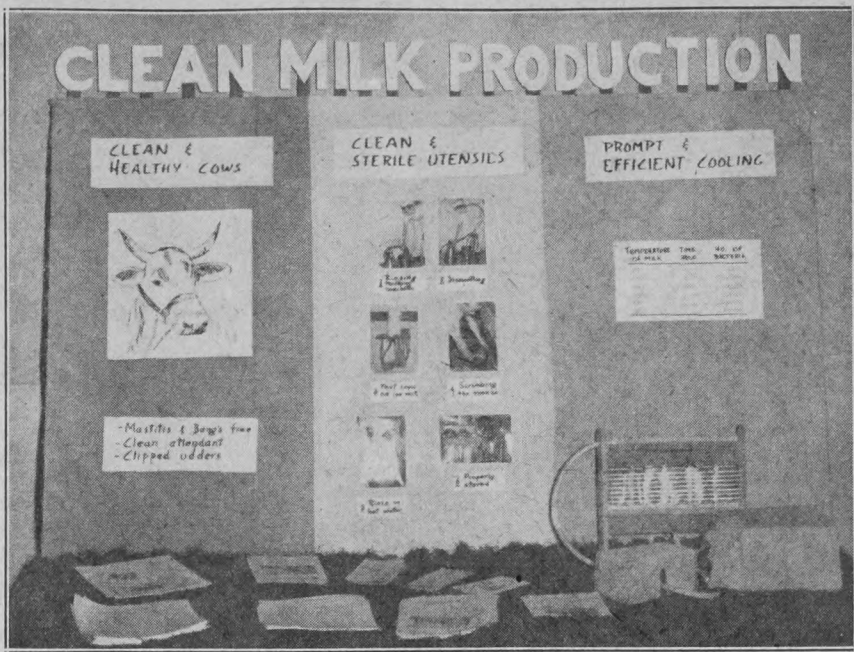
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This is one of the educational displays at last year's Agricultural Students' Winter Fair, at the University of Manitoba.

## Student Winter Fairs

AGRICULTURAL students at prairie universities have been busy for weeks with winter fair plans. At the University of Manitoba the event is scheduled for February 11 and 12. Entirely organized and operated by the students in agriculture, the two-day display is expected to attract record crowds of interested adults and prospective students on Saturday, the day of the main show.

Organizing and conducting the fair has developed into a big job since it was started nine years ago. Every agricultural student on the campus takes part, diploma and degree students alike, and students have to start planning as soon as they arrive in the fall. Judges for the competition, space for the exhibits, and time to put on the show is provided by the Faculty, but from then on it's up to the students, and is part of their training.

Animals for the livestock entries are supplied by the university, for which students draw lots. Awards, however,

are based on the exhibitor's ability to prepare and show an animal, rather than on the exhibit itself. Grain displays come from the home farms of the students, and will represent sample crops from all over Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan. The top winners in judging, and in showmanship, will be awarded an all-expense trip to the "Little Royal" at the University of Saskatchewan, held about a month later. Additional awards in all classes are donated.

This will be the ninth students' fair in Manitoba—2,000 signed the guest book last year—and the event is welcomed by the Faculty as a means of concentrating practical training in livestock judging and handling, which cannot otherwise be worked into a crowded science program.

Dr. J. R. Weir, Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics, encouraged the formation of livestock, soils, and other similar agricultural clubs, to establish a connecting link between the 4-H movement and the University. "By providing the familiar setting of project clubs and a fair, it is hoped a good many 4-H members will come to us to finish their training," he said.

## New Marketing Methods in Britain

*Producer marketing boards have been successful for some products and may be extended*

by RICHARD COBB

THE most significant event for British farmers last year was the final step in the change from rationing, when the housewife would queue for a few cents' worth of meat and be thankful for it—fat, gristle, bone and all—to good and plentiful meat at a price.

Farmers have used the occasion to try to break away from the free-for-all between the wars, when a man might take his fat stock to market and find that everyone else had had the same idea. Give-away prices were often the result.


The practice during rationing was for the Ministry of Food to take over all fat stock at predetermined prices, which were based on grading on the hoof, and to carry out slaughtering and distribution.

Back in 1952, the National Farmers' Union had a plan ready for the end of rationing. They proposed a producers' fat stock marketing board which would cut out auctioneers, wholesalers and other middlemen with a stake in the profits.

The board would take over stock at the farms, transport it to approved slaughterhouses, grade it on the hook for the government's guaranteed price, and let the butchers inspect the carcasses before buying. A levy of one per cent on livestock sold would pay for the administration of the scheme.

Butchers, auctioneers, and others objected to it mainly because they feared a farmers' monopoly.

The marketing board did not materialize, owing to government intervention in favor of a free choice for



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all concerned, but farmers last year did the next best thing. Before rationing ended in July, they had ready a system of producers' meat trading societies, under a new Fat Stock Marketing Corporation. The societies have taken over slaughterhouses, where they can operate the deadweight and grading system, and they sell their surpluses to the Corporation. Starting without capital, they had ready support from the banks.

Alongside this there is still the auctioneering system for those who prefer it, by which stock can be sold on the hoof, after being graded. It is also possible to effect private sales again, ensuring the guaranteed price by obtaining a certificate first, from a grading center.

So, from July 1 the farmer has been able to market fat stock as he pleases for the first time in 14 years; and the butcher can take his pick and also do his own killing if he wishes.

**P**RICES, at first, were double those of before the war, but they have eased since then. The two most important effects are that the farmer still has a good guaranteed price if he makes the grade, no matter how he sells, and the housewife has a choice of prime meat which the butcher has been able to select at market to suit her taste. It is very likely that the higher prices, in time, will be offset by better quality and less waste.

The bacon factory has long been the chief center for hog marketing, with a system of bonus payments based on the amount of back fat related to weight. This system is at last bringing the British producer somewhere near the standards set by Denmark, and in line with the current tastes.

War and rationing did not encourage the production of quality meat. Cut off from many sources of important meat and feeding stuffs, often through lack of foreign currency, it was a matter of improvising so that some meat should be available for everybody. At one period that meant about two ounces a head each week.

Coupled with this, government policy encouraged milk production, consumption of it rose steeply, and the farmer jumped at it as a good proposition. He was also helped by the existence of the Milk Marketing Board which has been a good friend to him for the past 20 years.

The Board, above all else, assures him of a monthly milk cheque. The churns are picked up each day and taken to milk factories, where bottling and processing are undertaken by private concerns. Provided that he supplies clean milk, and the Board gives him every encouragement to do so, the farmer need not worry.

There is an exception in the case of the hill farmer away from the regular beat of the milk truck. The government has encouraged him to produce clotted cream, which can be mailed, or sold in bulk, to caterers, and to feed the skim to calves.

To show how much a producers' marketing scheme can do for the farmer, it is worth looking at a plan that failed. A traditional sideline for the British farmer, mainly in the south and west of England, has long been the orchard. Apple and pear trees can

produce a useful cash crop in the fall, and if the fruit goes to the cider and perry factories, its cultivation, perhaps wrongly, is not regarded as a great time consumer. The average cider orchard may disgust the serious grower of dessert apples, but it does serve a purpose.

In 1953, the Farmers' Union drew up a scheme for an Apple and Pear Marketing Board to organize the selling of dessert and cider fruit for anyone with an acre or more of orchard. It was hoped to promote home-grown fruit in competition with imports, to encourage research and circulate information, to prevent the sale of sub-standard fruit, and to improve packing and grading.

A ballot was taken among the men with more than an acre, and the vote went against the scheme. It failed because the owners of big orchards thought they would do better if the rest did not improve their quality, and because the farmers with sideline orchards were afraid that higher standards would cost them a lot in making improvements.

Recently, when the farmers' representatives tried to strike their annual bargain, they considered the cider-makers' price too low, and went away with no choice but to make individual contracts as best they could. This usually means that thousands of pounds of apples are left to rot, while the cider-makers import as much foreign fruit pulp as they can.

A marketing board would have carried greater weight in the bargaining, especially as they would be able to offer a better service to the cider-maker.

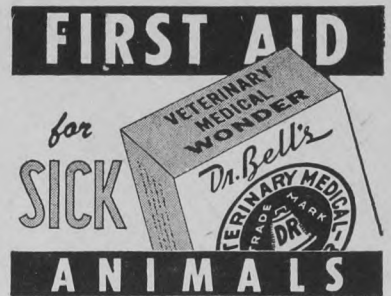
There is little doubt that marketing schemes are the key to a better future for British agriculture. The wool scheme has brought down costs and stabilized prices. Tomatoes, other produce, and even cucumbers, have their separate schemes, and the potato will probably join them soon. The farmer has the benefit of expert advice; nation-wide markets are open to him; and he can even plan ahead instead of living from season to season. The customer gets better quality; and provided that farmers do not try to use their strong bargaining position to inflate prices, everyone should be better fed and happier. V

## Taking Stock

Continued from page 47

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*There's frost on the hills,  
There's snow in the air;  
The birds are quite still,  
The boughs are all bare.  
But bright in our homes burn fires of cheer;  
O winter's a beautiful time of the year!*

**H**APPY NEW YEAR boys and girls! May 1955 bring you happiness and success. Although January fields are silent and white and even the sun looks cold and cheerless at this time of year we can gather cozily together in our homes to enjoy some reading, work at hobbies or play games.

Many of our birds fly south for the winter. Some birds come to us from the north to make their home here, for they find our winter less cold. What birds can you find at this time of year? Look for chickadees, goshawks, snowy owls, horned owls, evening grosbeaks, finches, snow buntings and downy and hairy woodpeckers. Most

of these birds will come close to your house if you make a feeding log like the one shown. To make it, use a log about two feet long and bore holes in it, then stuff these holes with suet, peanuts or raisins. With a bird guide to hand you could identify your bird visitors and make up a list of as many as 30 different kinds of birds that spend the winter with us.

*Ann Sankey*

## The Red Parcel

by Mary Grannan

**T**HE storm that had been keeping Davey Little in the house for days, finally blew itself out, and Davey sighed in relief. "Well, Mum," he said, "I can go out, and try my skis."

Mrs. Little laughed. She was just as relieved about the storm being over as Davey. "Yes, you may go out and try your skis. The storm kept you in, Davey, but it did make good skiing. Where do you think you'll go?"

"I think I'll go over to the south field. There's good little hills in the south field. Mum, do you know something?"

"I don't know," said Mrs. Little. "Tell me what this 'something' is, and then I'll know."

"I was thinking of the birds and the squirrels in the woodland. The snow has probably covered up the store houses of the squirrels, and the wind has blown away all the seeds that the birds would have eaten. Do you think it would be a good idea if I took a few crumbs and nuts along to scatter in the woodlot?"

Davey's mother nodded her head. She was very pleased that her little son had remembered his good friends of the outdoors. She told him that she would prepare a lunch for the birds and the squirrels, while he put on his snowsuit and ski boots. In a few minutes he was ready for the road. With a small knapsack on his back, he buckled on his skis, and went gliding across the new-fallen snow to the field beyond. The air was crisp and clear, and Davey felt like a bird himself as he went flying along over the snow.

He had been right about the lack of food in forest land. The chickadees chirped unhappily. The squirrels ran about frantically in search of their buried cache. Davey called a word of encouragement, and unfastening his knapsack, he scattered the nuts and crumbs around and about. He was soon surrounded by eager and grateful hungry birds and animals. They sang and chattered their thanks.

Davey laughed and said, "It's all right, I'm glad you're glad. I'll come again tomorrow, and the next day and the next, and every day until the snow melts around your storehouses."

Suddenly the squirrels began to chatter in excitement, as if one were telling the other something very important. To Davey's surprise, a chubby squirrel sat down on the toe of his ski, and tried to push it forward. "What are you doing, Mrs. Squirrel? Are you trying to tell me to follow you?"

Every snowbird chirped. Every squirrel chattered, and Davey knew that they wished him to follow the squirrel on his ski. Digging his poles into the snow, Davey pushed himself forward. He rounded the big pine tree, circled the clump of cedar, and stopped. The squirrel on his ski had leaped off, and was pointing with one small paw, at a speck of red in the snow. Davey knelt down and began to brush the snow away. He gasped in delight. A big red parcel! The squirrels and the birds had shown it to him.

When he had freed the bundle, he looked it over carefully, to see if he could find an address on it. There was none to be found. The red parcel was tied with green ribbon, which had become little more than a thread in the wet snow. Davey picked up the box. It was heavy. He looked down at his little friends.

"Thank you very much," he said. "I'll take it home. It's not mine, you know. I'll ask my mother what to do about it. If she says I may keep it, I'll let you know."

Davey was so curious about the contents of the parcel that he went right home. His mother was surprised to see him, but when she saw the red parcel and heard of his adventure, she was almost as excited as he was. "But I don't understand," she said. "How did the parcel get into the woodland? No one goes into that forest with Christmas parcels."

Davey cried out in amazement. "It is a Christmas parcel isn't it? The red

and green should have told me it was a Christmas parcel, and Mum, I don't wonder how it came to be in the woodland. I know now."

Puzzled, Mrs. Little looked down on the laughing little boy. "Please tell me, if you know, Davey."

"It fell from Santa Claus' sleigh on Christmas Eve, when he was driving his reindeer over the woodland."

She nodded her head. "I think you're right, Davey."

"It's mine now, isn't it, Mum?"

"Oh no, dear," said Mrs. Little. "It was intended for someone else. Let's open it. There may be a card inside." She untied the wet ribbon, and pushed aside the tissue wrapping, to reveal one of the most beautiful electric trains that Davey had ever seen. There was no card, however, inside the box. Davey looked at his mother, hopefully. She shook her head.

"But, Mum!" protested Davey, "there's no way to find out who does own it."

"How about Santa Claus?" said Mrs. Little, smiling. "If you know where to send a letter to him in December, I can't see why the same address wouldn't find him in January."

Davey nodded his head, and sat down, and wrote a letter to Santa Claus. He told him the whole story from the minute he left the house with his knapsack, until the minute he dug up the red parcel, and carried it home. He posted the letter at the corner mailbox.

A week later, the postman brought a letter addressed to Mr. Davey Little. He opened it and read:

"Dear Davey,

"I was very pleased with your letter. I have been wondering where that train had gotten to, and now I know. It's a funny thing, Davey, but I was taking that train to you. I'm very glad that the squirrels and the snowbirds found it for you. It pays to be kind to animals, doesn't it? I hope you enjoy your train.

"Santa Claus."

Davey looked up at his mother and smiled. "It was mine all the time. But if I hadn't found out it was really mine I don't think I'd have had as much fun with it."

Mrs. Little agreed, as she watched Davey fasten his ski boots. "I've got to go out and tell the chickadees and the squirrels," he said. "I promised."

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 35 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



BLACK BEARS

**Y**OU may think that this is a funny time to be talking about bears—in the middle of winter. However, artists are funny people—as you no doubt will agree, if you know any. Perhaps it is the fact that it is winter, and the bears are snoozing comfortably in their dens, that brings them to mind.

At any rate there is no harm in taking out some of the summer sketches and looking them over to see whether there is anything of interest to be learned before spring and another sketching season catches you unawares. One thing that you will find in sketching animals, especially all-black animals, such as bears—is that you can get very lively and lifelike sketches by making solid black silhouettes.

This applies to many creatures, but to bears and crows particularly. Look steadily at a bear and try to fix the exact shape of his silhouette. In spring,

and early summer, a bear is not the shaggy, roly-poly fellow he appears in late fall. In summer his coat is short and he usually looks lean. Notice that his hindquarters seem a little higher than his shoulders.

This method of studying the silhouette, or outline, is an excellent way to grow familiar with the action of any animal. It prevents you from wasting time, fiddling over unimportant detail. A stick of soft charcoal or a brush and bottle of India ink is what you need for the job. But bear this in mind: don't try to draw anything until you have looked long enough at the bear to get his outline clearly in your mind. When you can close your eyes and still see the bear, put it on paper. Then look at the bear again and decide how nearly you came to getting his actual shape. This is the method of practice, that is particularly good in wintertime—almost everything shows as a sharp silhouette against white snow.



# THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

VOL. LXXIV WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1955 No. 1

## Another Year

FOR so many centuries that their number is unknown, man has stood at the threshold of the year and cast anxious eyes toward the future. Farmers, more than almost any other group, tend to divide the future into years and seasons, because their livelihood and success are so closely bound up with the cycle of life which annually repeats itself—birth, growth, death and decay.

Many influences in the world about him bear upon the farmer's business of producing food. With more than \$11,000 of capital in use for every farm worker in Canada, no farmer can escape the responsibility for wisely managing his land, his equipment and his time; and today wise management requires more intelligence than it ever did before. This, then, is the time for planning, and on pages 7 and 50 are to be found some useful leads arising out of the recent Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa.

Generally speaking, the national economy is in good shape. Some portions are going through a period of adjustment: others have suffered little, if at all, from the somewhat slower tempo of general business. Total national output in Canada for 1954 is calculated to be down about two per cent from 1953. The most important contributor to this decline, unfortunately, has been prairie agriculture, because of a combination of unsold grain, a late, cold and wet season, early frost, and a bad attack of wheat-stem and leaf rusts, along with some further decline in prices. The year was a very unsatisfactory one, but by no means disastrous, except in some prairie areas wholly devoted to grain crops. Two-thirds of an average wheat crop has been secured, despite these unfavorable circumstances.

The outlook for 1955 is at least reasonably good. Soil moisture is plentiful; wheat marketings promise to be more satisfactory; and the cattle industry is in a generally satisfactory condition. Hog prices may decline somewhat in the latter half of the year, and egg and poultry prices are likely to remain somewhat depressed under the weight of numbers. Support prices, however, are likely to be continued more or less at the present level for butter, and have already been announced for eggs. The crop year should end with the surplus of grains considerably reduced; and on the whole, there seems little reason to expect anything less satisfactory than a normal season. If to this expectation is added the fact that there is available to farmers everywhere in Canada a vast store of technical and scientific information, more of which could undoubtedly be applied on every farm to the financial advantage of the farm family, the outlook for 1955 can fairly be regarded as good.

## Self-Help to the Rescue

WHEN the principle of price supports for farm products is tested in an industry as large and as diversified as that of U.S. agriculture, the fruits of experience may take a long time to ripen. Now, more than 30 years after the early ideas about farm policy appeared in the United States, something new is emerging. The National Milk Producers Federation has suggested that the millions of dollars expended over the last 25 years have had the effect of impeding free enterprise for the dairy farmer. The Federation has suggested, with the support of The Dairymen's League, the largest milk marketing organization in the country, that the job can be better done "within the best principles of co-operation and the co-operative enterprise." The program proposed is as follows:

The President would appoint a 15-man dairy stabilization board from among individuals nominated by producer vote in each of 15 dairy areas.

This board would establish the level at which farmer milk prices would be supported, based on the best available government statistics. It would then fix a "stabilization" fee, to be deducted from each farmer's milk or butterfat cheque for the purpose of providing funds to stabilize milk and cream prices at the announced levels.

Enthusiasts for this self-help program believe that it would help the producer to control milk production in individual milk sheds, to handle surpluses in domestic and foreign markets, and to get away from the public criticism associated with the present price support policy. Others content themselves with suggesting that the program might still require to be supplemented by government price supports.

There is nothing much that is new in this proposal beyond a shift in emphasis from government price support to self-help. To achieve a new emphasis of this kind would be easier in the more highly specialized and highly organized branches of the industry than in others. To apply it generally, and to write it satisfactorily into law, would require a relatively long period of adjustment and new experience. Fortunately, we in Canada are not without examples of commendable attempts within agriculture to lay prior emphasis on self-help; and the experience of the Ontario Cheese Milk Producers in arranging sales of cheese to Britain without the aid of the Agricultural Prices Support Board is a case in point. The sooner agriculture can develop, and put into practice, methods for the disposal of farm products which will involve the maximum of self-help, the more freely will the remainder of society accord to agriculture the necessary fair measure of support.

## To Our Universities

THE beginning of a New Year is a fitting time to offer a word of congratulation to the deans and faculties of agriculture in our western universities, and to the governments and boards of governors whose sympathetic support have made possible a high average standard of excellence at each institution. Moreover, we would like to call the attention of our readers to the fact that to be able to commend four separate groups of individuals of institutions located in four entirely different provinces, and working under different conditions is in itself noteworthy.

Any faculty of agriculture, together with its student body, acquires an individuality of its own in the course of time, and this has been true in all four faculties in western Canada. This tendency may arise partly from the character of agriculture in the province, but it is nearly always colored by the personalities and ideals of the dean and the heads of major departments. Whatever the cause, and despite their distinctive qualities, it is worth noting that all three prairie universities have strong plant science and soils departments, which is, to say the least, desirable. None of the four deans has occupied his position for many years. Three of them were raised from the headships of departments in the universities where they now serve, and only one was brought in from another province.

This exception warrants a special reference. Dr. J. R. Weir, Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba, though not a stranger to the prairie provinces, came to the faculty from Ontario a little more than two years ago. Already his contributions to agriculture in the province, and to the welfare and organization of the faculty, have been substantial. Faculty and students at Manitoba are still handicapped, however, by the lack of what may be called a "home of their own"—a central agricultural building. In many respects a faculty and its students are like a family; and for their best development they require a natural unifying force—in other words, a home. Saskatchewan, some years ago, solved this problem by erecting two satisfactory new buildings close together. Alberta, only last year, completed and occupied a fine new and fully-modern agricultural building, which has been badly needed for a long time. Manitoba's turn is next, and we feel certain that all the friends of the faculty and its students will regard the erection of such a building, at the earliest possible time, as a distinct service to the agriculture of the province.

## World Trade in the Balance

WHAT is probably the most important conference on international trade ever held, is now under way in Geneva, Switzerland, and making disappointing progress. Technically, it is the ninth conference of the 34 countries adhering to the GATT, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This agreement arose out of a conference held at Havana, Cuba, in 1947, between representatives of 55 countries. At that conference a charter for an international trade organization (ITO) was drawn up, but never came into effect, primarily because the United States refused to ratify the charter. Nevertheless, 34 countries have continued to meet, from time to time, without benefit of a permanent organization; and, by lengthy negotiation, have contrived a total of some 55,000 tariff concessions. In general, the achievements of the GATT, as summed up by the chairman of the U.S. delegation to the present session, have been that "tariffs of the contracting parties have been substantially lowered on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis, discriminations have been relaxed, numerous trade disputes have been amicably settled, and countries have acquired the habit of consulting together on mutual trade problems."

What lends unusual importance to the present session at Geneva is the generally accepted view that unless it can go some distance toward solving some of the major difficulties which have arisen, the achievements of the last seven years may be thrown to the winds, the whole question of world security endangered, and each country left to engage in a disorderly scramble for some share of world trade.

The problems at Geneva are not capable of easy solution. There will almost certainly be widespread agreement as to the need for some permanent type of organization. Other problems, however, such as special treatment for undeveloped countries, the question of quotas and export subsidies arising out of agricultural surpluses, the provisions relating to import restrictions for balance of payments reasons, and the duration of tariff concessions, may not yield readily to reason.

Freer trade in the exchange of farm products soon brought United States policy under fire, and resulted in a resolution of censure, initiated by Denmark and actively supported by Australia, The Netherlands, Italy, Sweden and Canada. High U.S. price supports, with a consequent huge accumulation of farm products (\$7 billion worth) and a policy of quotas to limit imports until surplus stocks can be greatly reduced, were the center of attack. It is not without significance also, that there are presently before the United States Tariff Commission, applications by United States manufacturers for protection against increased imports from 22 countries, involving nearly 20 different products, of which Canada is interested in wheat, clover, and grass seed.

Some indication of the complexity of the problems facing the GATT Conference is evident in the fact that the United States feels that despite substantial tariff concessions during the last seven years, importing countries have not reciprocated and have developed unnecessarily restrictive policies. Canada, now the third trading nation, with a large export of farm products for which the United States is normally a good market, feels that the United States policy is also unnecessarily restrictive. The United Kingdom, a heavy importer, finds itself in a squeeze between the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 with its preferential duties, and the rules of GATT, under which it may not increase tariffs to the further disadvantage of a non-commonwealth country. It is claimed that the effect of these two commitments is to virtually bind the U.K. tariff against any increases.

There appear to be many more complicating factors in world trade today than existed 20, or even 10 years ago. Nevertheless, these changed conditions argue strongly for an improved international trade organization. Since the 34 countries now in conference in Geneva represent about four-fifths of all world trade, it would be the height of folly not to achieve what must be regarded as of vital importance to the world's peace and prosperity. Canada's delegation to Geneva will continue to work for progress in this field while hope remains.





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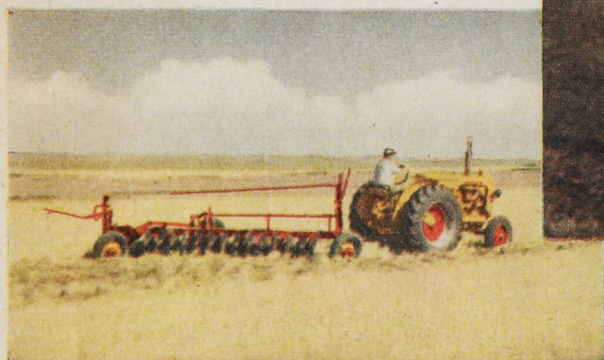




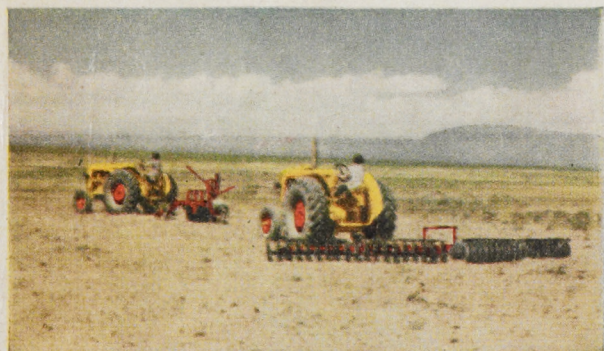
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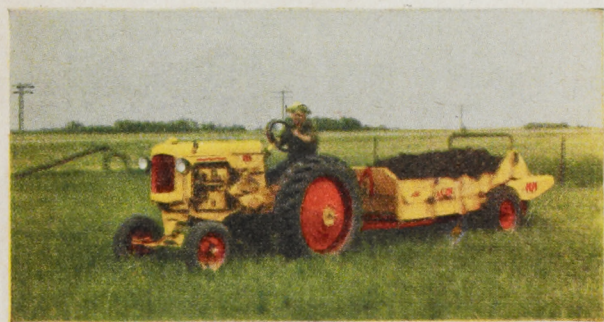
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## The "FIRST CANADIAN" must have seen the fields of the future

When Etienne Brule, so often called the "First Canadian," explored far into the interior of present-day Canada, he *must* have had visions of the future. As he led Champlain's parties inland, he *must* have seen a great nation springing from the fertile prairies. He must have seen the rolling, planted fields, the great harvests, the *strength* of a nation built upon progressive agriculture.

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factors in the establishment of an empire that stretched from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, down to the Gulf of Mexico, west to the Rockies, and north to Hudson Bay. He was the first white fur-trader on the rivers and lakes north and west of Quebec. He made it possible for men like Louis Hebert and Abraham Martin, the pioneer farmers, along with a colony of a hundred, to become permanent citizens of Canada . . . the first enduring population of the Dominion of Canada.

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